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## ATHLETICS AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Athletics at the Naval Academy have but one favor shown them against the immovable routine of events that obtains at the institution—a late supper to the cadets in special training for particular athletic sports. The regulation hour, at this season, for supper is 6:30. The exception in favor of the cadets in training puts the supper hour for them at 7 o'clock. This gives the whole hour of recreation between the close of practical exercises and the beginning of study hours into one period and allows opportunity for training.

The Naval Academy team this season received invitations to play games with Vermont University, St. John's College, Maryland Athletic Club, Union College, University of Maryland, Dickinson College, Washington College, Randolph-Macon College, Georgetown University, Cuban Giants of New York, Lehigh University, Franklin-Marshall, Gettysburg, Lafayette College and the University of Pennsylvania. The cadets were not allowed to accept these invitations. All the cadets have so many other expenses the superintendent will not allow them to take on the additional one involved in outside games. The order has gone further and has prohibited the cadets from playing class games, because of the intense class feeling it arouses. This is in keeping with the inhibition of the games between West Point and Annapolis, partly made because it aroused warm rivalries between the two institutions. The wisdom of the inhibition of games that create generous rivalry has been strongly questioned as too coddling a system for the naval cadets who are not allowed to stand the strain of athletic rivalries on friendly fields in contests which are largely for the purpose of disciplining the participants in the faculty of the control of mind and temper as well as of body and limb. In spite of this dampening inhibition, the baseball votaries, under the lead of Cadet Jensen, manager, and Cadet Henderson, captain of the Academy team, are working bravely for a good Academy team this season and better luck next year. Meanwhile, a number of games have been arranged between the four divisions and the cadets and the officers.

The largest interest centers at the boathouse, where, under Coach Richard Armstrong, of Yale; Cadet Miller, manager of the crew, and Cadet McCarthy, captain of the eight, the cadets in training for the shell races the present season, daily embark on the Severn for their regular practice. Three crews are in training for the eight-oar shells, and one or more for the two-oar shells. The cadets own two eight-oar shells and two two-oar. One of the latter class, just added, is "a thing of beauty." It is unusually broad for a shell—so wide, indeed, as to make it a safe boat. The earnestness of the cadets promise good results in May, when the cadets meet Pennsylvania's first in a two-mile race and the Cornell second crew for a stretch of the same distance. The season is expected to outshine in brilliancy any previous years, and the cadets have hopes that President McKinley will honor them by his presence at one of the races. The cadets in training are Luther Martin Overstreet, of Nebraska; Joseph W. Graeme, of Pennsylvania; Frank L. Pinney, of Connecticut; John Halligan, of Massachusetts; Joseph K. Taussig, at large; Charles H. Fischer, of Pennsylvania; Henry L. Collins, of Pennsylvania; Allen Buchanan, of Pennsylvania; John W. Greenslade, of Ohio; Farmer Morrison, of Arkansas; Joseph W. Powell, of New York; William C. Asserson, of New York; George L. Smith, of New Hampshire; Ulysses S. Macy, of Missouri; Hilary H. Royall, of Alabama; Walter M. Hunt, of Maine; Henry E. Lackey, at large; Edward C. Kalbfus, of Pennsylvania; C. E. Courtney, of New York; John W. Timmons, of Ohio; Branch E. Russell, of Wisconsin; Ward K. Wortman, at large; William H. Boardman, of Massachusetts; Charles T. Wade, of New Jersey. The Academy eight has not yet been evolved, and will only emerge from the embryo about the latter part of April. Until then the field is open to those who show the best qualities in training.

The annual winter athletic tournament, given by the naval cadets, under the auspices of the U. S. Naval Academy Athletic Association, on March 13, was executed in fine style. The programme consisted of sword and cane drills, pyramids, trapeze and the usual events of a gymnastic tournament. Prof. A. J. Corbesier had the drills in charge, and Prof. M. Strohm the gymnastics. In the gymnastics the feature of the evening was the work of Tamura, the Japanese cadet. He appeared on the side horse and parallel bars and in tumbling, the elephant race and the pyramids, and called forth the hearty applause of the spectators. His feats of balancing were especially good. Cadets Duncan, Beckner and Sayles did fine work on the side horse; Morris and Buchanan with Indian clubs; Beckner, Asserson and Morris on the parallel bars, and Bowers and Taussig in the double act on the flying trapeze. Gleason and Sayles livened up things in a hot boxing bout, Gleason proving rather the better. In wrestling Mitchell won a fall from Landenberger and Asserson from Falconer. The elephant race, in which a cadet is entwined about another, was won by Taussig and Greenslade from three competing couples. Several interesting human pyramids were built, and everybody stood firm from Fischer, the big guard of the football team, underneath, to little Greenslade, a coxswain of the crew, on top of the heap.

The field sports will take place at the Academy on Saturday, May 8. The games will include a 100-yard dash, half-mile run, mile run, 440-yard run, 220-yard run, running high jump, putting the shot, broad jump, throwing the hammer and pole vaulting. The cadets who took part in the gymnastic tournament will be largely the contingent in the field sports. Naval Cadet William C. Asserson is arranging for the track athletics. He is an enthusiastic devotee of outdoor games. He was last season's quarter-back on the team, where he did excellent

work. He holds two Academy medals—one for high jumping and one for pole vaulting. Great interest is taken in this meet and an effort is always made to better the Academy records.

The sturdy game of golf flourishes at the Naval Academy. The links are on the Government farm, adjoining the Academy, and daily the gay players, in their picturesque costumes, are seen actively engaged in this healthy sport. The officers of the association are: President, Prof. N. M. Terry; secretary, Ensign Pratt; treasurer, Lieut. Daniels. Among the members of the association are Prof. Paul J. Dashiell, P. A. Engr. Eldridge, Professor Oliver and family, Professor Terry's family, Lieut. G. A. Merriam, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Superintendent Cooper, Lieut. Gearing and family, Mr. H. E. Cooke and Mr. H. Colvocoresses. The club has occasional visiting players, one of whom, Miss Goodrich, daughter of Comdr. Casper F. Goodrich, made quite a sensation by her fine playing.

Every convenient spot in the Academy has a lawn tennis court, and this sport flourishes with all the vigor that its mild principles will permit.

Far away as it is, the next season of football in the Academy looms up, and the cadets are counting their beads already to ascertain what kind of a team they will have. They will lose Captain Powell, Fullback Henderson, Halfback Richardson, Guard McCarthy and Substitute Halfback Williams, but there will be enough left to rally around Captain Halligan, it is asserted, in reliable quarters, to make as good a team as the Academy ever had. Already games have been arranged with Princeton, Pennsylvania, Lehigh, Lafayette and Wesleyan University. The season will open Oct. 9, with a game with Princeton. This will give the cadets but eight days' practice, since the Academy does not open until Oct. 1. The Academy is turning its eyes longingly toward the new Secretaries of the Army and Navy, in the profound hope that Secretaries Alger and Long will permit the revival of the West Point and Naval Academy football games. Gen. Miles, the head of the Army, is known to favor field sports, and it is hoped that his views may have an inducing influence in the case. The naval cadets really want to get at the big fellows of the Army once more to show them what a rattling good team the little Navy has.

ELIHU S. RILEY.

## THE ORIGIN OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

From the "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette."

When the result of the battle of Bunker Hill became known in England, there was such an outburst of indignation that the British Army found itself sore pressed for explanations. Gen. Gage wrote frankly to the Earl of Dartmouth that "The trials we have had show the rebels are not the despicable rabble too many have supposed them to be;" but this was not the kind of explanation that the public wanted. Surely there must be some better reason why a brigade of regulars, supported by ships and artillery, should lose a third of their number in dislodging an inferior force of Yankee farmers from breastworks that had been thrown up in a couple of hours?

It was under stress of this demand that the London "Chronicle" gravely published the following item in its issue of Sept. 14-16, 1775:

"It is said, that the reason why the royal army killed so very few of the rebels, in proportion to the number His Majesty lost at the battle of Bunker Hill, was entirely owing to an unfortunate mistake in some who had the care of the artillery; in the hurry of their proceedings, they took with them, by mistake, a prodigious number of 12-pound shot for their 6-pound field pieces. Hence it naturally required a great while to ram down such disproportioned shot, nor did they, when discharged, fly with that velocity and true direction they would have done had they been better suited to the size of the cannon."

We unearth this paragraph, first, because it is positively brilliant—worthy of a modern Sunday newspaper—and, secondly, because it is to this same "Chronicle" that we are indebted for the information that rifles were used at Bunker's Hill. In the number for July 27-9, 1775, it stated:

"The Americans load their rifle-barrel guns with a ball slit nearly in four quarters, which, when fired out of those guns, breaks in four pieces, and generally does great execution."

This is of a piece with the Tory merchant's story, written from Boston after the engagement:

"I cannot help mentioning one thing, which seems to show the hellish disposition of the accursed rebels; by parcels of ammunition that were left on the field, their balls were all found to be poisoned." (American Archives, 4th series, II., 1079.)

In the "Chronicle" of Aug. 1-3, and again Sept. 9-12, there appeared items to the effect that the provincials used "rifles peculiarly adapted to take off the officers of a whole line as it marches to an attack," and that each rifleman was attended by two men to load for him, "and this is the real cause of so many of our brave officers falling, they being singled out by these murderers, as they must appear to be in the eyes of every thinking man."

Such is the origin of the oft-repeated story that Bunker's Hill was fought with "the unerring American rifle."

On the contrary, Grimshaw says explicitly: "None of the provincials had rifles." (History of the U. S., 3d ed., 1822, p. 6.) Botta, an unprejudiced Italian historian, remarks: "Their sharpshooters, for want of rifles, were obliged to use common firelocks; but as marksmen they had no equals." (American War, tr. by Otis, 1837, I., 204.) Gen. Duane says: "In the war of

the American revolution the use of riflemen was demonstrated, and soon improved upon by those European officers who had, by being allies or enemies of America in the contest, witnessed the effect of the desultory and direct fire with smooth barrels at Bunker's Hill, with rifle barrels at Saratoga, and in all the subsequent actions of the Revolutionary War." (Handbook for Riflemen, 3d ed., Phila., 1813, p. 3.)

In his description of the battle of Bunker's Hill, written from Roxbury under date of Aug. 15, 1775, and published in his History of the American Revolution, I., 364, Dr. William Gordon says:

"The provincials have not a rifleman among them, not one being yet arrived from the southward; nor have they any rifle guns; they have only common muskets, nor are these in general furnished with bayonets; but then, they are almost all marksmen, being accustomed to sporting of one kind or other from their youth."

Nothing could be more explicit.

The introduction of the backwoodsman's rifle as a factor in winning independence occurred thus:

On June 14, 1775, the Continental Congress, facing actual war, issued its first call for troops. It is interesting to note the class of men to which America turned in her hour of extreme peril. Congress, having resolved itself into a committee of the whole, decided thus:

"Resolved, That six companies of expert riflemen be immediately raised in Pennsylvania, two in Maryland, and two in Virginia; that each company consist of a Captain, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, a drummer or trumpeter, and sixty-eight privates. That each company, as soon as completed, march and join the Army near Boston, to be employed as light infantry, under the command of the chief officer in that army." \* \* \*

Such was the beginning of the United States Army; for these were the first troops ever levied on the new continent by authority of a central government. On the following day George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief.

It may seem strange that the first men called into service should be those furthest from the scene of action and hardest to reach—the nomadic hunters on the frontier. When hostilities were so imminent (Gage was already penned up in Boston, and Bunker's Hill was but three days off) why did Congress send hundreds of miles into the wilderness, when the seaboard towns were alive with men eager to enlist? We think the action was due to a subtler policy than appears on the surface, and that it was suggested by the only man in Congress who knew the backwoodsmen like a brother; who had marched with them, camped with them, fought side by side with them—by Washington himself.

It was plain enough that a corps of these incomparable sharpshooters, hardy, indomitable, experienced in war, would be the right stuff to meet British regulars. Even John Adams, who did not know a rifle from a shotgun, could see this; and he wrote to Gerry after the resolution had passed: "These are said to be all exquisite marksmen, and by means of the excellence of their firelocks, as well as as their skill in the use of them, to send sure destruction to great distances."

But there was another and a deeper motive which impelled Congress at this critical hour to hazard the delay of sending for the mountaineers. It is disclosed in a letter which Washington addressed to the President of Congress a few weeks later. Speaking of the lack of clothing among the troops at Cambridge, he said: "I am of opinion that a number of hunting shirts, not less than ten thousand, would in a great degree remove this difficulty, in the cheapest and quickest manner. I know nothing, in a speculative view, more trivial, yet which, if put in practice, would have a happier tendency to unite the men, and abolish those provincial distinctions, that lead to jealousy and dissatisfaction."

Now let us return to that of June 14, and glance at the situation that confronted Congress. As yet there had been no actual rupture between England and the colonies. Far-seeing men were summoning the country to independence; but would the people follow? The feeling of loyalty to Great Britain was still strong among the influential classes—so strong that only two days ago Congress itself had been constrained to appeal to the twelve colonies that they observe a common fast day in recognition of "King George III. as their rightful sovereign," and enjoining them to look to God for a "reconciliation with the parent state." Blood had been spilled, it is true, but only upon Massachusetts soil; only in a few skirmishes which history might dismiss as riots. The colonies were still separated by petty jealousies and local pride. Cavalier mocked at Puritan, and Knickerbocker mistrusted both. Would these discordant elements act together when the supreme hour arrived? Would Virginia strike hands with Massachusetts? Would Pennsylvania fraternize with Connecticut and Maryland? Granting that war was inevitable, it was above all else essential that this continental army should have a nucleus that was not provincial, but American.

Where, then were these Americans to be found?

As a surveyor in the back country, as scout and diplomat on his long midwinter march through the wilderness to the French outpost in the Ohio country, and especially with his Virginians in Braddock's fatal expedition, Washington had formed the acquaintance of a set of men whose like was to be found nowhere on earth. These were the hunters, Indian fighters, pioneers of the Alleghenies.

Most of the colonists lived within shipping distance of tidewater, and had periodical communication with England. They depended on the mother country for a market, and for most of the luxuries, if not for some of the necessities, of life. Ties of kindred were kept alive by mails and newspapers, as well as by personal contact



with representatives and visitors from abroad. They were a commercial people, with selfish interests staked upon peaceful trade with their brethren over the sea. They were, then as now, dominated, or at least restrained, by capitalists and speculators, whose patriotism is but a feeble flame, quenched too often by sordid ambitions. War, to such people, meant a tugging at purse-strings and heartstrings. It was doubtful how they would bear the strain.

But far in the interior there dwelt or roamed a class of men who remembered no fatherland but the wilderness they trod. Their food was won with the rifle, and their shelter with the ax. Procuring everything that they wanted from the forest with their own hands, they asked nothing of civilization, and were never in debt. Standing at all times face to face with inexorable nature, familiar with hunger and cold and solitude, used to the whiz of arrows and the sing of bullets, alert to the cracking of a twig, but untroubled by the war whoop at midnight, carrying on a struggle in which defeat meant humiliation and the torture fire, they knew not what nerves were. Unschooled in worldly arts, indifferent to the allurements of wealth, judging all men by personal merit, practicing the open-handed generosity of primitive manhood, theirs was a true democracy which understood no such terms as lord and master.

Here were Americans. Original in all things, they were not to be confounded with this or that province, or with any European race. Their freedom needed no proclamation; it showed in every movement and looked straight from their eyes.

We see, then, the significance of Washington's fondness for the hunting shirt. It was an emblem of liberty, which never in the history of man was worn by an enslaved people. It was distinctive. It meant: We are Americans.

And when Congress drew its first levies from the backwoods, it was not alone to secure the services of the finest marksmen living. Something more was sought. It was the moral effect, upon the camp at Cambridge, of independence typified by flesh and blood, clad in American garb, and wielding an American weapon.

In another article the "Gazette" gives the following illustrations of the character of these frontiersmen and their skill as marksmen:

"Philadelphia, August 23. Extract of a letter from Lancaster, August 7:—

"On Friday evening last arrived here, on their way to the American camp, Capt. Cresap's company of riflemen, consisting of 130 active, brave young fellows; many of whom had been in the late expedition, under Lord Dunmore, against the Indians. They bear in their bodies visible marks of their prowess, and show scars and wounds which would do honor to Homer's Iliad, etc. They show you, to use the poet's words,

"Where the goar'd bull bled at every vein."

"One of these warriors, in particular, shows the cicatrices of four bullet holes through his body. These men have been bred in the woods to hardships and danger from their infancy. They appear as if they were entirely unacquainted with, and had never felt, the passion of fear. With their rifles in their hands they assume a kind of omnipotence over their enemies. You will not much wonder at this, when I mention a fact, which can be fully attested by several of the reputable inhabitants of this place, who were eyewitnesses of it. Two brothers in the company took a piece of board, five inches broad, and seven inches long, with a bit of white paper, about the size of a dollar, nailed in the center, and while one of them supported this board perpendicularly between his knees, the other, at a distance of upwards of 60 yards, and without any kind of rest, shot eight bullets successively through the board, and spared a brother's thighs. Another of the company held a barrel stave perpendicularly in his hand, with one edge close to his side, while one of his comrades, at the same distance, and in the manner before-mentioned, shot several bullets through it, without any apprehensions of danger on either side. The spectators appearing to be amazed at these feats, were told that there were upwards of fifty persons in the company who could do the same thing; that there was not one who could not plug nineteen bullets out of twenty (as they termed it) within an inch of the head of a ten-penny nail. In short, to evince the confidence they possessed in their dexterity at these kind of arms, some of them proposed to stand with apples on their heads, while others at the same distance undertook to shoot them off; but the people who saw the other experiments, declined to be witnesses of this. At night a great fire was kindled round a pole planted in the court-house square, where the company, with the captain at their head, all naked to the waist and painted like savages (except the captain, who was in an Indian shirt) indulged a vast concourse of the inhabitants with a perfect exhibition of a war dance, and all the maneuvers of Indians holding council, going to war, circumventing their enemies by defiles, ambuscades, attacking, scalping, etc. It is said by those who are judges that no representation could possibly come nearer the original. The captain's agility and expertness, in particular, in these exhibitions, astonished every beholder. This morning they will set out on their march to Cambridge." (Dunlap's "Pennsylvania Packet; or, The General Advertiser." Monday, August 28, 1775. No. 201. Postscript [i. e., extra folio].)

This peculiar method of target shooting was a common diversion of the frontiersman.

utter words that reflect or cast reproach on the American flag, thereby showing disloyalty to the flag and the Government from which they derive their livelihood, shall be immediately dismissed from the service.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 19 (H. R. 41). Mr. McMillan.—That the provisions of the following act and joint resolutions be, and are hereby, extended to the officers, warrant officers, petty officers, seamen and others, and marines, of the U. S. Navy, namely: The joint resolution approved July 12, 1862, and the act approved March 3, 1863, and the joint resolution approved May 2, 1896; and that the sum of \$5,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall be charged with the distribution of rosettes and ribbons to the officers and others of the Navy who may receive the medal of honor.

S. 1,044—Mr. Chandler (reintroduced): That when an officer has been thirty years in the naval service he may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list, with the rank and three quarters of the sea pay of the grade he holds at the time of retirement.

Sec. 2. That should any officer, upon examination for promotion, fail in his physical examination and be found incapacitated for active service by reason of physical disability contracted in line of duty, he shall thereupon be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list, with the rank to which his seniority entitled him to be promoted.

Sec. 3. That any officer of the Navy whose professional fitness for promotion is found, upon examination therefor, to be partially impaired, such partial impairment being due to no fault or indiscretion on the part of such officer, may be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list with one-half or three-quarters of the sea pay of the grade he holds at the time of retirement, if the examining board shall so recommend and the President shall approve the recommendation.

Sec. 4. That ensigns in the Navy who shall have served as such three years, two-thirds of which service shall have been at sea on board a public vessel of the United States, shall, if found qualified for promotion under Sections 1493 and 1496, Revised Statutes, be entitled to promotion to the grade of junior lieutenant; and in case an officer is debarred from promotion by reason of insufficient sea service under the provisions of this section the officer next in rank, if qualified, shall be advanced and promoted.

Sec. 5. That the provisions of the preceding section shall not exclude from the promotion to which he would otherwise be regularly entitled any officer who may have been prevented by wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty from performing the required amount of sea service, or who shall satisfactorily prove that he has made all proper efforts to render such sea service.

S. 1279.—For the relief of telegraph operators who served during the War of the Rebellion.

S. 1286. Mr. Quay.—That officers and enlisted men of military organizations which were furnished by any State under the call made therefor by the President, and by the Governor of such State, and which rendered actual military service outside of their respective States under the command of officers of the United States and in connection with the regularly organized military forces of the United States, shall be held and considered to have been in the military service of, and to have formed a part of the military establishment of, the United States during the period that said organizations were in actual service; and that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue certificates of discharge, upon due application and satisfactory proof of identity, for all honorably discharged members of the said organizations: Provided, That no person shall receive any pay, pension, bounty, or other allowances by reason of the passage of this act.

S. 1314. Mr. Hawley.—That all surviving acting (volunteer) officers who served in the U. S. Navy during the war of the rebellion for one year or more, and were honorably discharged as such, shall, upon written application to the Secretary of the Navy, be commissioned as officers of the United States Navy and placed on the retired list thereof, but without any back, present, or future pay, in the following grades: All acting (volunteer) Lieutenants who served as such for one year or more with the rank of commander. All acting (volunteer) masters who served for at least three years, and were in command of a United States vessel for at least a year, with the rank of commander. All other acting (volunteer) masters with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. All acting (volunteer) Ensigns who served as such for at least three years, and were in command of a United States vessel for at least one year, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander. All other acting (volunteer) Ensigns with the rank of Lieutenant. All acting (volunteer) Paymasters, Surgeons and engineers who served as such for at least one year shall be commissioned and placed on the retired list of officers of the United States Navy, with relative rank increased as given above to the line officers. All officers placed on the retired list under this law shall be subject to all laws and regulations of the United States Navy applicable to retired officers: Provided, That nothing in this or any other law shall prevent such officers from holding any civil office, either national or State. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary action for the prompt and proper carrying into effect of this law. All commissions issued under this law shall set forth the reasons for which granted.

H. Res. 44. Mr. Mercer.—That the Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, such as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of high schools in the United States where an officer is detailed by the Secretary of War for the purpose of giving military instruction.

H. R. 13 (Amendment, Mr. Quay).—Refers to the Court of Claims the claims of the William Cramps & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company for damages and losses sustained by it by reason of the failure of the United States to promptly and properly furnish the armor and armament for the ships constructed by said company for the United States, submitted to the Navy Department under the act of June 10, 1896.

H. R. 2292. Mr. Gillett.—Appropriates \$200,000 to pay the heirs of Ershire S. Allin and the U. S. Regulation Fire Arms Company for patents used in the Springfield rifle.

H. R. 2339. Mr. Gillett.—Making an appropriation of \$150,000 for duplicating machinery at the United States Armory at Springfield.

H. R. 2304. Mr. Cooper.—That the President be, and he is, required to appoint a commission of two competent naval officers and one competent Army officer of the Engineer Corps, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough examination of Sabine Pass and the contiguous territory in the State of Texas, with the view of determining the practicability of locating at some point thereon a navy yard and dry dock, and in their discretion to locate a suitable site thereupon and ascertain as nearly as may be the cost for which such site can be purchased or acquired.

#### TO REORGANIZE THE ARTILLERY.

S. 1219. Mr. Foraker (by request).—That hereafter the artillery of the Army shall consist of a corps of artillery and four regiments of field artillery, one of horse, two of mounted, and one of siege artillery: Provided, That the senior Colonel of the field artillery shall be an extra Colonel and chief of the field artillery, and as such shall be entitled to and receive \$50 per month additional pay to that of a Colonel.

Sec. 2. That for the present the corps of artillery shall consist of 1 Brigadier General, commanding; 5 Colonels, 10 Lieutenant Colonels, 20 Majors, 70 Captains, 70 1st and 60 2d Lieutenants, and as many additional 2d Lieutenants, not to exceed 20, as the President may deem necessary; 15 Sergeant Majors, 15 Range Sergeants, 15 Torpedo Sergeants, 15 Signal Sergeants, 60 electricians, 60 machinists, and 60 armorers, 60 1st Sergeants, 240 Sergeants, 240 Corporals, 120 trumpeters, 1,500 privates of the first and 1,500 privates of the second class: Provided, That the officers and enlisted men of the corps of artillery shall be assigned by the President to the forts of the seacoast defense and be organized for service therein as he may deem for the best interests of such service: And provided further, That there shall be added to the above organization, on the 1st of July of each year for the next ten years after the passage of this act, such per centum, as nearly as may be, of each of the grades of officers and enlisted men named herein-after as will increase the corps of artillery at the end of said ten years to 1 Major General, commanding, who shall also be commander and inspector of the North Atlantic coast defenses; 2 Brigadier Generals, who shall be, respectively, commanders and inspectors of the Pacific coast and the South Atlantic and Gulf Coast defenses; 10 Colonels, 20 Lieutenant Colonels, 40 Majors, 130 Captains, 120 1st Lieutenants, 110 2d Lieutenants, and not exceeding 60 additional 2d Lieutenants, 27 Sergeant Majors, 54 Range Sergeants, 54 Torpedo Sergeants, 54 Signal Sergeants, 54 electricians, 54 armorers, 100 machinists, 100 1st Sergeants, 400 Sergeants, 400 Corporals, 200 trumpeters, 4,000 privates of the first class, and 4,000 privates of the second class: And provided further, That the pay and allowances of the officers and enlisted men of the corps of artillery shall be the same as for like grades in the Corps of Engineers, and that the pay of Sergeant Majors, Range Sergeants, Torpedo Sergeants, Signal Sergeants, electricians, armorers, and Machinists shall be \$50 per month; 1st Sergeants, \$40 per month, together with the allowances of a Sergeant of Engineers: And provided further, That all the officers of the corps of artillery below the grade of Colonel shall be subject to the present law governing examinations for promotion and retirement.

Sec. 3. That in time of peace the general officers of the corps of artillery shall be promoted by seniority; the junior shall be selected from the Colonels of the corps of artillery. The chief of the corps of artillery shall be a member of the staff of the General in command of the Army, and, under his direction, shall have command and supervision of the instruction, administration, and discipline of the corps of artillery. With the approval of the General in command of the Army and the Secretary of War, he shall determine and regulate the armament and equipment of the corps of artillery.

Sec. 4. That the regiment of horse artillery shall consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Farrier Sergeant, 1 Saddle Sergeant, 1 chief and 2 principal musicians, 1 chief trumpeter, 2 Color Sergeants, 2 privates (clerks), and two battalions. The Adjutant and Quartermaster for all of the regiments of field artillery shall be extra Captains selected from the Captains of their respective regiments. A battalion of horse artillery shall consist of 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Farrier Sergeant, 1 Corporal (battalion standard bearer), 1 trumpeter, 1 private (clerk), and 3 horse batteries. Battalion Adjutants provided for in this act shall be extra 1st Lieutenants selected from their respective battalions. A battery of horse artillery shall consist of 1 Captain, 1 1st and 1 2d Lieutenant, 1 1st Sergeant, 1 Stable and Veterinary Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 9 Corporals, 4 artificers, 2 trumpeters, 1 guidon, 1 wagoner, 27 drivers, 48 cannoners, and 127 horses: Provided, That when he may deem it necessary the President may add to the above battery organization 1 2d and 1 Additional 2d Lieutenant, 3 Corporals, 2 artificers, 21 drivers, 56 cannoners, and not less than 100 horses, and that he may designate and cause 1 battalion of the regiment of horse artillery to be armed and equipped as mountain artillery, and one of these batteries shall be "horned"; that is to say, the cannoners shall be mounted as in horse artillery: And provided further, That the pay and allowances of the officers and enlisted men of the regiment of field artillery shall be the same as for like grades in the cavalry, and that the pay of all the battalion Farrier Sergeants shall be \$20 per month, together with the allowances of Sergeants of cavalry.

Sec. 5. That a regiment of mounted field artillery and the regiment of siege artillery shall consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 1 Farrier Sergeant, 1 Saddle Sergeant, 1 chief and 2 principal musicians, 1 chief trumpeter, 2 Color Sergeants, 2 privates (clerks), and two battalions. A battalion of mounted artillery shall consist of 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Veterinary Surgeon, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Farrier Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 1 battalion standard bearer, 1 trumpeter, 1 private (clerk), and 4 batteries. A battery of siege artillery shall consist of 1 Captain, 1 1st and 1 2d Lieutenant, 1 1st Sergeant, 1 Stable and Veterinary Sergeant, 1 Quartermaster Sergeant, 6 Sergeants, 9 Corporals, 3 artificers, 2 trumpeters, 1 guidon, 1 wagoner, and 62 privates, to be classed as drivers or otherwise, as the President may direct, and not to exceed 70 horses and mules: Provided, That when he may deem it necessary the President may add to the above battery organization 1 2d and 1 Additional 2d Lieutenant, 2 artificers, 27 drivers, 59 cannoners, and 74 horses, and that he may cause one of the battalions of the regiment of siege artillery to be organized and equipped as a field siege train and the other battalion as

A bill to compel respectful treatment for the United States flag was introduced in the House March 23 by Representative Howe, of New York. It provides that any person in the employ of the Government who shall



corps and divisional ammunition trains, respectively: And provided further, That the batteries of the four regiments of field artillery herein provided for shall be by the President designated from the batteries now in the artillery arm of the service having the most distinguished record for service as horse or mounted field batteries.

Sec. 6. That upon the passage of this act the four regimental organizations of the field artillery herein provided for shall be completed by the President, each with one complete battalion, as herein specified: Provided, That there shall be added annually to one of the regiments of field artillery, as the President may designate, on the first day of July of each year for the next succeeding four years after the passage of this act, the second battalion of the respective regiments as herein provided for.

Sec. 7. That all promotions in the artillery arm of the service created by the provisions of this act shall first be filled in general from the officers of artillery by promotions from the next lower grade by seniority, subject to the present law governing the examinations for promotion and retirement; then the president shall select and assign as the officers provided for in this act for the corps of artillery, after said general promotions have been made, the officers now in the artillery arm of the service whose professional qualifications and records show to be best fitted for a scientific seacoast artillery service; such qualifications to be determined in the case of all officers below the grade of Colonel by due examination, subject to the same rules that at present govern examination for promotion and retirement, no officer failing to pass said examination to be assigned to the corps of artillery, and the President shall then assign the remainder of the present officers of the artillery arm of the service to the regiments of field artillery: Provided, That additional 2d Lieutenants of cavalry or infantry may be assigned to vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant in the corps of artillery or in the regiments of field artillery.

Sec. 8. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed: Provided, That in the event of war, or when the President may deem that event imminent, he may cause the organizations hereinbefore prescribed to be completed at once.

An enthusiastic meeting of ex-Union soldiers was held at Grand Army Hall, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, March 30, to form a Soldiers' and Sailors' National Monument Association, the object of which will be to erect a monument at Washington to the memory of the officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States during the late war. A bill will be presented to Congress for the incorporation of the association.

The Army Mutual Aid Association has issued a new rate card showing an annual assessment varying from \$25.13 for twenty-five years of age to \$109.81 for sixty-four, the average annual increase being \$2.17, commencing with 75 cents the first year and ending with \$6.03 the last year. The assessment for expenses the past year is \$1.49, which is in addition to the annual assessment. The number of members is 1,153, and there were twenty-three assessments last year.

The office of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has been offered to Captain H. C. Taylor, commanding the battleship Indiana, but that officer has refused it, preferring to remain at sea. The Secretary of the Navy has announced that he will make no selection until after the retirement of Admiral Ramsey, on April 5. Captain W. T. Sampson and Commodore Montgomery Sicard have both declined the office, and it is believed that the appointment lies between Rear Admiral Bunce, Captain A. S. Crowninshield, Captain R. D. Evans and Capt. Albert Kautz.

Henry M. Paul, on duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, has passed successfully an examination for the position of professor of mathematics of the Navy. His name will now be sent to the President for approval. Mr. Paul became an assistant astronomer at the Observatory in 1875. He accepted the chair of astronomy at the Imperial Japanese University at Tokio in 1883, but returned to duty at the Naval Observatory in 1888. There is one more vacancy among the professorships of mathematics which will probably not be filled immediately.

The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department has advertised for proposals, to be opened April 19, for 64 12-inch breech-loading rifle mortars; 64 sets of steel forgings, of American manufacture, for 12-inch mortars; 10 sets of steel forgings for 10-inch guns, and 11 sets for 12-inch guns. Proposals will be opened April 27 for 12 10-inch disappearing gun carriages, L. F. model, 1896; 81 12-inch armor piercing shells; 605 10-inch armor piercing shells; 150 12-inch armor piercing shells; 200 12-inch D. P. mortar shells, 1,000 pounds in weight, and 40,000 pounds of smokeless powder for .30 caliber small arms, to be delivered at Frankfort Arsenal.

England is exercised over the question of fortifying London. In an article in the "National Review" Mr. Spencer Wilkinson contends that in case of the thorough defeat of the Navy, no military force that England now possesses, or, we would add, is at all likely, at any rate in the near future, to possess, would be equal in efficiency to the invading army, and no works would save London. A mistake in the peace distribution of the squadrons and a delay in the mobilization of the ships in reserve (both certainly possible) would give foreign powers the opportunity, upon which their soldiers undoubtedly build their hopes, of an invasion or great raid undertaken in the first days of a war unexpectedly declared.

A correspondent of the London "Globe" with the British fleet at Crete describes the British tars as having a very unenjoyable time of it in maintaining the concert of the Powers, especially those on board the torpedo boat

destroyers. They prowl about every night seeking to make prizes of Greek transports, while the battleships are cleared for action at night and their gun crews sleep at their posts. One day the Revenge and the Barfleur played a hockey match on the Turkish parade ground outside Canea. The next day they had to assist in the endeavor to put out the fire which burnt down the palace. The correspondent mentions as a curious sight that two Russian ships coaled simultaneously from an English collier. In war time England would have an immense advantage in the matter of coal. "Where are the Russian supplies to come from?"

Secretary Long is considering the question of decreasing the number of officers on duty as naval attaches in Europe and detailing an officer to duty in China and Japan. He is also considering the advisability of fixing the tour of duty of an officer as naval attaché at three years, and to ignore the requests of diplomatic representatives for the assignment of their friends to embassies to which they are accredited. Just what office in Europe will be abolished cannot be stated, but it is believed that no successor will be appointed to Lieutenant Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, who is accredited to St. Petersburg, Paris and Madrid. It is possible that Lieutenant A. P. Niblack, now naval attaché at Berlin, Vienna and Rome, will also be accredited to the Legations which Lieutenant Commander Rodgers' detachment will leave without a naval representative.

The two great armor manufacturers of the country have decided not to bid within the limit of price imposed by law for furnishing the Navy with upwards of 9,000 tons of plates, costing between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000. Congress has fixed the extreme limit of price at \$300. The whole armor question will probably be referred back to Congress for action. Meantime, no additional armor can be purchased for the three battleships nearing completion. The only company at liberty to bid at the price fixed by Congress—\$300 a ton—is the Illinois Steel Company. Secretary Long has ordered Captain W. T. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, to go to Chicago to examine the plant of this company. He will also visit Joliet, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis., where branch plants are located. On his return he will inform the department whether he considers the company's establishment sufficiently equipped to manufacture the armor required for the battleships Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin, in case the contract for its construction should be awarded to this company.

The London "Admiralty and Horse Guards Gazette" says: "Compared with foreign armies, the number of our soldiers incapacitated by contagious disease is 522 per mille, against 14 in France, and an average of 30 in the armies of the other great military states. That is to say, a moiety of our men are laid low by disease in obedience to the sentiment that the regulation of vice is an immoral proceeding. In France and Germany, where no such squeamishness prevails, the pestilence that rages in our army is practically unknown, and in our own country some years back, when regulations of a somewhat attenuated character were observed, the admissions to hospital were so low, compared with latest returns, as 186, a proof of the benefit of any kind of restriction rather than of none, and also a proof of the imperfection of our precautions as distinguished from those of our more sensible and less pharisaical neighbors. The latest calculation of competent authorities declares that of the whole British garrison in India not more 24,000 men are free from it, or, in other words, that two-thirds of the army are infected."

The London "Globe" says that Russia's field artillery is of the most primitive type. Its only advantage, indeed, is its unity of type in respect of ammunition. The Russian gunners are clumsy, they promptly break all delicate appliances entrusted to them. Machine guns cannot, therefore, be worked by them, and would, in any case, have to be manipulated by the officers, commissioned or non-commissioned. But the officers, especially those of the crack cavalry regiments, will have nothing to do with such dirty work. The result is that, although machine guns have for several years been under examination by a Special Artillery Commission, they have not as yet been adopted. Russia is entirely without quick-firing guns on shore. Her navy, of course, has them, for she recognizes that the defense of a ship without such weapons is nowadays inconceivable. Whether Russia will get her guns from France, as she has already borrowed small arms, explosives and field mortars, remains to be seen. Russia is decidedly behind-hand in her military preparations, and is now playing a game of bluff with strange success (on paper). She alternately unctuously professes peaceful intentions, and pushes her claims in threatening tones, following in this the distinguished example of her rival, England. A very important reorganization of the Russian artillery, involving a considerable strengthening of the force and some other changes, was prescribed by a recent Imperial decree. The increase to be made is seventy batteries in all.

A writer in the "Moniteur de la Flotte" says that in France, more than anywhere else, naval questions are discussed in a bitterly polemic spirit, that opponents in argument are treated by their interlocutors with crushing contempt, and with the scarcely veiled view that they are blockheads or imbeciles. He traces this spirit to the broad fault of Frenchmen in thinking that their navy should be equal to every emergency. The French writers consider the time is close at hand when affairs between England and France will come to a head. France, there-

fore, has no time to lose, but must get ready without delay. Remembering that naval actions have generally resulted disastrously for France while they have only served to consolidate the supremacy of England at sea, the "young French school," following the opinions of Adms. Aube and Fournier, is opposed to squadron battles, and objects to the construction of new mastodons; rather it views with longing eyes the destruction of British commerce and defenseless merchant vessels. It accordingly advocates the building of numerous torpedo boats, of swift-going gunboats of shallow draught, and armed with powerful guns, such as the Guichet and Chateaufort. The Italians, on the other hand, seem to fear a collision with France. The "Italia Militare e Marina" deprecates the dispatch to Africa of any troops to protect Italian rights. "If war must come," says that journal, "let it be on the Alps and in the Mediterranean, for then the members of the Triple Alliance will be bound by the terms of their compact to throw their swords into the scale." The "Giornale di Sicilia" sees in the haste with which the French are fortifying Biserta, and transforming it into a place d'armes, a direct menace to Sicily."

It is said that it is the President's intention to appoint a soldier to the office of Assistant Secretary of War, if possible. It is understood that the office was tendered to Gen. John C. Cowan and John L. Webster, both of Nebraska, but they declined it. Senator Thurston is urging the appointment of ex-Representative George Meiklejohn. The friends of Gen. N. M. Curtis are still advocating his fitness for the place and his military record and the President's ideas are in his favor.

"If Colonel Fred Grant desires it, he can have the office of Assistant Secretary of War." This statement was made to the "Army and Navy Journal" correspondent by General Alger, Secretary of War. Colonel Grant on Thursday was tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of War by President McKinley, and has the question of his acceptance under advisement. Colonel Grant was summoned to Washington by Mr. McKinley for the express purpose of allowing the President in person to make the tender. It was entirely unsolicited by Colonel Grant, and came in the nature of a surprise to him. Although the crush of callers at the White House was very great when Colonel Grant arrived, he was ushered into the Cabinet room by the private entrance and remained with the President over half an hour. Secretary Alger came over from the War Department, and the President formally made known to Colonel Grant the nature of the honor he desired to bestow upon him. He spoke feelingly of his friendship and esteem for General Grant, and of the pleasure he was sure the country would manifest at so appropriate a selection for this important post. Alger joined heartily in urging Colonel Grant to accept. Colonel Grant at first was disposed to decline the honor, explaining that he was comfortably situated in New York as Police Commissioner. His children are at school in New York, and he was inclined to think that a transfer of his residence would involve too much. He expressed his deep gratitude for the honor involved in the tender. At the request of both the President and Secretary Alger he decided to withhold his final decision for a day or two and then left to visit his mother, who resides in Washington. Should Colonel Grant refuse, it can be stated with positiveness that Mr. McKinley has another selection in view, and that the appointment in any event will be made early next week.

The nominations of Brigadier General Frank Wheaton to be Major General, vice Ruger, retired, and Colonel W. R. Shafter, 1st Infantry, to be Brigadier General, vice Wheaton, promoted, will be sent to the Senate on Monday next. The determination to select General Wheaton and Colonel Shafter for promotion was reached early in the week by President McKinley. General Wheaton's claim to the highest grade in the service was recognized by the President, and in order to give this officer a reward for his long and faithful services, Mr. McKinley decided to give him the vacancy in the list of Major Generals, notwithstanding that he is below Brigadier General Brooke on the list of Brigadier Generals. General Wheaton retires in about a month, and General Brooke, the President thought, would lose little by waiting for his promotion for that short time. Colonel Shafter is the ranking Colonel of the line, and his promotion is based upon the President's intention to give promotion to the officer next in line for it. When General Wheaton retires, it is expected that the vacancy in the list of Brigadier Generals will be given to one of the following three officers: Colonel Henry C. Merriam, 7th Infantry; Colonel Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Infantry, or Colonel James F. Wade, 5th Cavalry. Colonel Shafter is now on his way to Washington from San Francisco. Orders have been issued transferring Major General Wesley Merritt to the command of the Department of the East. He will be succeeded in the command of the Department of the Missouri by Brigadier General J. R. Brooke, now commanding the Department of Dakota, Secretary Alger having decided that in view of the short time General Wheaton will have to serve, that it would be inadvisable to transfer him to another station. The Department of the Dakota will be filled by the transfer of Brigadier General Otis, of the Department of the Columbia, which department will probably be assigned to General Shafter. It is expected that Brigadier General Z. R. Bliss will be assigned to the Department of the Colorado upon the retirement of General Wheaton, and that he will be succeeded in the command of the Department of Texas by the new Brigadier General.



## RECENT DEATHS.

Alexander McConnel Kenaday, a veteran of the Mexican War, who died in Washington, D. C., March 25, was in New Orleans when the Mexican War began, and enlisted as Sergeant of Co. G, 3d Dragoons, Gen. Worth's Brigade. At Cherubusco, while Gen. Worth and Gen. Pillow were in conference, the Mexican guns set fire to a powder wagon loaded with packages of cartridges. Kenaday and a comrade jumped into the burning vehicle, and, at the peril of their lives, threw packages after package of cartridges into a ditch of water close by. The timely unloading of this wagon probably saved the lives of scores of men, including Gens. Pillow and Worth.

Mrs. Margaretta Van Wyck Hasbrouck, who died recently in Newburgh, N. Y., was a granddaughter of John Stagg, who was a Major in the Continental Army, and was Gen. Washington's private secretary at Valley Forge, for eight years chief clerk in the War Department, and one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati.

2d Lieut. Henry A. Pipes, U. S. A., retired, who died at Denver, Col., March 22, 1897, was a native of Louisiana, was appointed from that State to the U. S. Military Academy, was graduated in 1892, promoted to the 7th U. S. Inf., but owing to disability incurred in the line of duty, was obliged to retire from active service Aug. 3, 1895. He was a capable young officer, and had it not been for his health, would have served his country well.

Mr. Joseph Veazie, who died March 2, at his residence in Chelsea of apoplexy, was one of the most widely known engineers in this part of the country. He had been in the employ of the United States Government for forty years, and during that time he had been identified with all the important work done by the United States Engineering Department. His sudden demise was a shock to the employes of the Engineers' Department in the Post Office Building, where Mr. Veazie was valued highly both as an official and a friend. Joseph Veazie was born in Boston fifty-six years ago. When young he became engaged in the study of engineering, and at seventeen years of age began the business which afterward made him so prominent. During his term in the Boston office of the Engineering Department, Mr. Veazie had been identified with the work on the old fortifications in Boston Harbor. As Chief Assistant Engineer he had charge of the lighthouse service, and also immediate supervision of the rivers, harbors and fortifications under the present system. The most important work with which he has been connected was the development of the new system of defense, which is now being pushed in the harbor. Mr. Veazie's position in the Engineering Department was Chief Engineer. He had held that position for more than thirty years. The deceased was a prominent member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. A widow and eight children survive. The funeral will be held from the late residence, 22 Grove street, Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Dr. John A. Bronson, who died at Rhinebeck, March 28, served from 1862 to 1865 as Surgeon of Volunteers, and received the brevets of Lieutenant Colonel for his faithful service.

Rear Adm. John H. Russell, U. S. N., died April 1, at his residence, 1703 De Sales street, Washington, D. C., in the seventieth year of his age. Adm. Russell had been ill for about a month. Adm. Russell was born at Frederick, Md., July 4, 1827, and entered the Navy as a midshipman when he was fourteen years of age. He participated in operations at the annexation of Galveston, Tex., the capture of Corpus Christi and the securing of Fort Taylor at Brazos. He saw other service in the Mexican war, serving in the blockade of Vera Cruz. He was made passed midshipman in August, 1847, and was graduated at the Naval Academy the year following. He was promoted Master and Lieutenant in 1853, Lieutenant Commander in 1862, Commander in 1867, Captain in 1874, Commodore in 1883, and Rear Admiral in 1886. He was placed on the retired list Aug. 27, 1886. He achieved distinction in connection with the opening of Chinese ports to commerce, delivering dispatches in person to Chinese officials by which American and English envoys were admitted to audience. He was complimented by the Navy Department for services in cutting out the privateer Judah at Pensacola in September, 1861; participated in all the operations of Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi up to Vicksburg.

Mr. Francis Smith Williams, father of Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st U. S. Inf., who died in Minneapolis, March 20, was an eminent educator and promoter of the free school system in its earlier days, his active life having been devoted to practical educational work. For twenty-five years he was identified with the Wheeling, W. Va., public schools, first as principal and subsequently as superintendent of public instruction. He was the first superintendent of schools of that city and filled the office from its creation until he retired to private life in 1875. Although greatly cut off in his later days from the enjoyments of society, he nevertheless maintained a more than common interest in the goings-on of the world. He was a constant reader of the newspapers and current literature and kept himself thus well posted and in touch with the affairs of the time. Mr. Williams was married Dec. 31, 1840, to Miss Adelia Earl, who survives him at the age of seventy-three years. His wife, with unfailing devotion and constancy, has shared with him the joys and trials of a long wedded life. Dearly beloved by each other, by their children and the children's children, they dwelt together for more than half a century, their lives even more sweetly blending with the long flight of years. From this marriage were born five sons and three daughters, of whom all but one are living. Of these, Wilbur F., the eldest, resides at Buffalo, Wyo.; Mary Ellen, the wife of John J. Glover, at Washington, D. C.; Marian L., relict of Henry M. Harper, Wheeling, W. Va.; Angeline L. (deceased), former wife of William Sager, Minneapolis; L. D. Williams, Minneapolis; Capt. Charles A., 21st U. S. Inf., Plattsburg, N. Y.; C. F. Williams, Minneapolis, and Sylvester G., at Denver, Colo.

Many in the Army will learn with regret that Mrs. Van Nostrand, widow of D. Van Nostrand, the well-known military book publisher of New York City, died March 26, at Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. George Hurlburt Church, formerly Master, U. S. Navy, died March 30, at his home in Brooklyn, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1867, and served for several years on the European and South Atlantic stations. He resigned in 1871, being then Master, and subsequently entered the employ of the Greek shipping firm of Rulli Bros., in New York, where he was employed as cashier up to the time of his death. He was also Commander of the 2d Provisional Naval Battn. of Brooklyn.

The Hon. George L. Converse, a distinguished Ohioan and for several years a member of Congress, died at Columbus March 30, after an illness of some weeks. He was the father of Capt. George L. Converse, U. S. A., retired.

Maj. George O. White, U. S. A., retired, who died at St. Paul, March 29, as a result of a recent fall which resulted in an organic ailment of long standing, had lived for several years in that city, and was a highly respected and

esteemed member of the community. He went to the front in 1861 as private of the 1st Illinois Art., and at the battle of Belmont, Mo., lost his right hand. In May, 1862, he was appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, and took part in many engagements, receiving the brevet of Major for his services. He vacated the position July 2, 1867, having a few days previously been appointed Captain of the 44th U. S. Inf. In December, 1870, he was retired "on account of loss of right arm from wound in line of duty." He was an enthusiastic companion of the Loyal Legion, and was for the past twelve years recorder of the Minnesota Commandery. The Army has lost from its rolls a gallant soldier and gentleman.

## GRANT MONUMENT PARADE.

Many applications for positions in line for the great parade incident to the dedication of the Grant Monument, in New York City, April 27, are being received at the headquarters, 1 Broadway. There have been several applications for places in the parade from Confederate organizations from Southern States, and from the sons of Confederates of this State, and they have been given places. Lieut. Albert C. Dillingham, U. S. N., appointed as special aide on Gen. Dodge's staff, has reported at headquarters. Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., who has charge of the division of schools in the parade, has also established himself at the military headquarters, and all uniformed and equipped school organizations desiring to participate in the parade are requested to communicate with Capt. Zalinski, 1 Broadway, at once. It is not desired that boys under 11 years old should apply for positions. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts will turn out 150 men under Col. Henry Walker, and will be accompanied by the Salem Cadet band. Gov. Lowndes of Maryland and his staff will be quartered at the Waldorf. Invitations have been sent to the Governor General of Canada and the President of Mexico. The representatives of foreign powers in Washington were invited through President McKinley and will be seated on the reviewing stand with him. It is expected that the ceremonies at the tomb previous to the arrival of the head of the parade will not occupy more than two hours, and it is now thought, they will begin about 11 o'clock. It is possible, however, that the parade will be so long that the oratory will have to be over before 1 o'clock, in order that the whole parade may pass before dark. The maritime nations have been invited to send warships. All the National Guard of New York will be in line, and all the available vessels of the North Atlantic squadron will be in the harbor before April 20. The following additional appointments have been made: Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., chief marshal of first grand division, composed of all uniformed and equipped military organizations; Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., chief marshal of second grand division, to be composed of army, society, Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, Union veterans, sons of veterans, and of all veteran naval societies of the civil war; Col. Charles F. Homer, chief marshal of third grand division, to be composed of civil organizations. The following appointments are also made: Capt. James Allen, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer; Capt. W. E. Horton, Special Aid and Military Secretary, and Col. H. L. Swords, Special Aid, assigned to duty at the headquarters by Gen. Thaddeus S. Clarkson, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., to represent that organization.

At this writing the Governors of eleven States have signified their intention to take part in the military and civil parade. Each Governor will be attended by his military staff, and will ride at the head of his own troops. Besides New York, the States to be thus represented are Pennsylvania, Vermont, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky and Ohio. The colored battalion of Richmond, and the Richmond Blues will participate in the parade. All available vessels of the revenue, marine and lighthouse service have been ordered to participate in the naval parade. Arrangements will be made for the presence of the following: Woodbury, from Portland; Dallas, from Boston; Dexter, from New Bedford; Hamilton, from Philadelphia, and Windom, from Baltimore, revenue steamers, and Maple, Zittania, John Rodgers, Mistletoe, Verbena, Azules, Lilac, Myrtle, Gardenia, and Ameris, lighthouse tenders. The torpedo boat Porter has been ordered to report for duty in New York harbor on April 27. Capt. Frank G. Osborn has been appointed to the charge of the merchant marine division of the parade.

The final arrangements of the dedication ceremonies at Grant's tomb on April 27 are in the hands of Gen. Horace Porter, and it is now expected that the exercises will commence at about 11 A. M. There will be three speakers—President McKinley, who will deliver an address by invitation, Gen. Porter, who will turn the monument over to the city, and Mayor Strong, who will accept it from the Monument Association. The exercises will not last over two hours, and at their close President McKinley will review the parade.

"Ray's Recruit," by Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., is the leading story in Lippincott's Magazine for April. It is, as its title indicates, a story of Army life and adventure. In the same magazine Fred Chapman Mathews presents "A Plea for Our Game." He shows that, unless something is done to prevent the increasing destruction of game, it will not be long before game birds will be as scarce as the wild pigeon of to-day, and game animals as scarce as the bison that once roamed over our Western prairies in vast number. One purpose of the Zoological Society, just established in New York, is to prevent the destruction of wild animals. It promises to be the finest institution of its kind in the world. The Park Department of New York has set aside 261 acres of Bronx Park for the uses of the society, and a bill is now being favorably considered by the New York Legislature to sanction this grant and to authorize the expenditure by the city of \$125,000 for preparing the grounds. This legislation is conditioned upon private subscriptions of \$250,000, so that the Garden will be well provided for, aside from an annual appropriation which will be made by the city.

S. 1506, for the relief of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Charles C. Cresson, S. 1498, for the relief of George M. Smith, late Acting Third Assistant Engineer, U. S. N. S. 1506 and H. R. 2510, for the relief of Bvt. Lieut. Col. Charles C. Cresson, late 1st Lieutenant, 1st Cavalry, U. S. A., retired April 4, 1879.

## PERSONALS.

Col. W. R. Shafter, 1st U. S. Inf., is visiting in the East, from San Francisco, on a month's leave.

Maj. Sir John Willoughby, who was convicted of participation in the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, was released from Holloway Jail, London, March 30.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Asst. Judge Adv. Gen. U. S. A., visited Fort McPherson, Ga., this week on business connected with the recent troubles there, to which we have heretofore referred.

The engagement of Lieut. Albert C. Dillingham, U. S. N., to Miss Grace Gillmor, daughter of Mr. Daniel W. Gillmor, of Preston, Ia., is announced. The marriage, it is stated, will take place in June next.

Rear Adm. Henry Erben, U. S. N., called on President McKinley recently in the interest of Mr. Herbert J. Bowen of Connecticut, United States Consul at Barcelona, whose friends want him appointed Minister to Spain.

These officers of the services were in Washington, D. C., the past week located as follows: Lieut. Col. C. McKibben, 21st Inf., U. S. A., at the Congressional Hotel; Capt. S. W. Fountain, 8th Cav., U. S. A., at the Cairo, on leave.

The friends of Mr. Rufus F. Zogbaum, the well-known and popular artist, will be glad to learn that Hon. J. Murray Mitchell, M. C., from New York City, has re-appointed Mr. Zogbaum's son as a cadet to the Naval Academy.

Dr. Paul Clendenin, U. S. A., Post Surg., Fort Warren, Mass., left for his new station, Key West, Fla., March 26. Dr. McCreary, U. S. A., stationed in Boston, will look after the sick of the post until the arrival of Dr. Kean, U. S. A.

Gen. Chas. H. Tompkins, U. S. A., and Miss Tompkins have been spending the winter at 602 East Capitol street, Washington, D. C. Daniel D. Tompkins, the youngest son, is visiting his brother, Lieut. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th U. S. Cav., at Fort Grant, Ariz.

Brig. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. A., retired president of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland has appointed John Tweedale, Chief Clerk of the War Department, treasurer ad interim of the society in place of Gen. Fullerton, who was killed in a recent railroad accident in Maryland.

Lieut. Col. A. P. Carey, Deputy Paym. Gen., U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty as Chief Paymaster, Department of the East, dating from Jan. 3, 1893, with station at Governors Island, will leave in a few days for St. Paul. The family will be much missed at the Island, where they are great social favorites.

Mr. Thomas C. Orndorf, manufacturer of the Mills woven cartridge belt, was in New York this week, en route to the West, and expects to make arrangements with the Adjutant Generals of several States to equip the National Guard with the Mills belt. Already thirteen States have adopted and equipped their National Guard with the belt.

The following Army officers have been in Washington this week: Col. John N. Andrews, U. S. A., commanding the 12th Infantry; Maj. C. S. Hiley, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Winter, Medical Dept., for examination for promotion; 1st Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art.; Commo. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard.

Maj. Gen. Miles and Mrs. Miles entertained the Secretary of War and Mrs. Alger at dinner on the evening of March 31. Other guests were Secretary of Interior Bliss, Attorney General McKenna, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Senator and Mrs. Platt, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Bates, Mrs. Audenreid and Maj. Gen. Sickles.

We give the following extract from a recent letter from a gentleman in Washington for what it may be worth: "Gen. Whenton will be promoted Major General when Gen. Ruger retires (April 2); Gen. Forsyth will be promoted Major General when Gen. Whenton retires, May 8 next, and Gen. Brooke will be promoted Major General when Gen. Forsyth retires (Aug. 26, 1898); Col. Shafter, 1st Inf., will be promoted Brigadier when Gen. Whenton goes up, and Col. Wade, 5th Cav., when Gen. Forsyth goes up." A portion of this prophecy is fulfilled this week.

The New York "Journal" tells of a private of the Battalion of Engineers at Willets Point who loved a pretty girl at Bayside, and she loved him, but they couldn't marry for he had 2 years to serve. The young lady, however, on being told by her beau that \$300 would release him, at once mortgaged some property she had for that amount, the purchase money was paid, the discharge was made and the wedding took place last Sunday. The story is all very well and romantic, but how it should take \$300 to purchase the discharge is what puzzles us. The utmost for that purpose is \$120, lessening as the period of service progresses.

The "Mirror," published at Wichita, has an interesting account, with illustrations, of the Indian schools and Indian agencies in Oklahoma, together with a sketch of Maj. Albert E. Woodson, 9th Cav., agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., of the Kiowa agency. Of Maj. Woodson, the "Mirror" says that he has made many friends in Oklahoma, who recognize and fully appreciate the good work he has done for the Indians under his charge; of Capt. Baldwin that when he arrived at the agency he found things in a very unsatisfactory state, but he possesses the fortitude and perseverance to institute a new condition of affairs, which will be lasting in beneficial results.

The "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "His many friends will be sorry to learn that the successor of Comdr. W. S. Cowles has at last been appointed, and that this popular officer is soon to relinquish the post of Naval Attaché to the U. S. Embassy in London. All who know him on this side will regret his leaving, for a better representative of the American seaman it would be hard to find. He goes to take up a command on the other side of the Atlantic, and we trust will have a good ship and will continue to prosper. His successor is Lieut. Staunton, U. S. N., who was recently at the Navy Department at Washington and who is already well and favorably known on this side. He was, if we mistake not, Adm. Walker's flag lieutenant in the White Squadron."

Charles Stewart Smith presented a letter, signed by several prominent citizens, to Mayor Strong, of New York, March 30, asking him to appoint Rear Adm. Henry Erben, U. S. N. (retired), a Dock Commissioner. The term of Dock Commissioner John Monks will expire May 1. The letter says: "Adm. Erben's distinguished services to the nation are well known to our citizens, and his familiarity with the wants of the shipping interests eminently fit him for the position." Among the signers are Samuel D. Babcock, George L. Rives, Chauncey M. Depew, Alexander E. Orr, Abram S. Hewitt, William E. Dodge, Henry E. Howland, Morris K. Jesun, Woodbury Langdon, Henry Hentz, Gen. Horace Porter, Edwin C. Sturges, R. Fulton Cutting, Warner Van Norden, J. Kennedy Tod, Elihu Root, James G. Cannon, Clarence W. Bowen, and A. Foster Higgins.



Lieut. C. C. Clark, 9th U. S. Inf., of Madison Barracks, N. Y., has been visiting friends at Greenville, Pa.

Mrs. Wesley Wait, who died in Newburgh, N. Y., March 25, was a daughter of the late Gen. John A. Rawlins.

Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., left Fort Trumbull, Conn., March 29, on a short visit to New York City.

Capt. Thomas McCaleb, 9th U. S. Inf., on sick leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is visiting at Petersburg, Va.

Lieut. G. W. S. Stevens, 1st U. S. Art., has rejoined at Key West Barracks, Fla., from a tour of regimental board duty.

Lieut. Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., has returned to San Antonio from a trip to Forts McIntosh and Brown, Tex.

Col. James Gilliss, U. S. A., of the Quartermaster General's office, visited friends in New York and Philadelphia this week.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art., left Fort Monroe, Va., March 29, to spend a fortnight's leave with friends in Washington, D. C.

Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th U. S. Art., has resumed command of Fort Slocum, N. Y., after a tour of board duty at Governor's Island.

Lieut. R. H. Van Deman, 21st U. S. Inf., expects to leave Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., next week on leave, to rejoin early in May.

Capt. F. E. Hobbs, Ord. Department, U. S. A., was expected at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., this week on ordnance service.

Capt. John Q. Adams, U. S. A., lately quartered at 238 Benedict avenue, Norwalk, Ohio, leaves there for college duty at Culver, Ind.

Lieut. S. M. Hackney, 5th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., April 2, from a pleasant visit to Pensacola and Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, 5th U. S. Inf., of Fort McPherson, Ga., paid a pleasant visit this week to Fort Barrancas, near Pensacola, Fla.

The King of Siam is expected to spend some time in the United States on his way home from attendance in London at Queen Victoria's jubilee.

Maj. E. P. Ewers, 9th U. S. Inf., lately on leave at Santa Cruz, Cal., is now visiting in New York City, and is expected to rejoin at Madison Barracks next week.

Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N. Y., this week from a pleasant tour of board duty at Governors Island.

Lieut. Samuel Hof, 6th U. S. Cav., left Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., this week for New York City, to be examined for transfer to the Ordnance Department of the Army.

Lieut. George R. Burnett, U. S. A., who has been abroad, will sail from Genoa, Italy, via Naples, April 5, on the steamer Werra, for New York, with Mrs. Burnett.

Maj. D. D. Wheeler, Q. M., U. S. A., has now got comfortably settled down to duty at St. Paul, and has found many old friends to welcome him to the hospitalities of that city.

Lieut. John Pope, 1st U. S. Art., has rejoined at Jackson Barracks, La., from service on the regimental board, 1st Artillery, to conduct battery competitions, which has completed its labors.

Lieut. T. W. Winston, 5th U. S. Art., was expected to leave Fort Slocum, N. Y., the latter part of this week, to spend until early in August next on leave for the benefit of his health.

Capt. A. P. Blocksom, 6th U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., from a pleasant tour of board duty at Governors Island, N. Y., which also included a trip to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Post Chaplain W. F. Hubbard, U. S. A., on sick leave, with residence at 943 Tenth street, San Diego, Cal., has received an extension of six months, owing to the present condition of his health.

Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 3d U. S. Cav., having reported to the Governor of Wisconsin under his orders for duty with the National Guard of this State, has been appointed "Assistant Inspector General, with rank of Colonel, without commission."

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., to whose distinguished career we referred last week, was duly retired for age on Friday, April 2. There were few formalities, but the residents of Governors Island took the occasion to express their affection and esteem.

The Washington "Times" says: "Among those interested in the special cavalry drill at Fort Myer, Friday last and occupying seats with the Presidential party were Gen. Longstreet, the famous Confederate leader, and Col Fairfax, who also took a prominent part in the struggle between the Northern and Southern forces. They were accompanied by Mrs. Ayres and her guest, Mrs. Crowninshield."

J. M. L. in a recent letter to the New York "Times" says: "Having been personally benefited through the kindness of Gen. Russell A. Alger, I would like to let people know a few of the characteristics of the new Secretary of War. His manifold acts of unassuming charity are worthy the consideration of the people in his new home. In his own city, many a prayer has ended with 'God bless General Alger.' A cry from suffering humanity has never been known to be repulsed, and he always finds time to sympathize and help those who have gone to him in financial straits."

The San Antonio "Express," referring to the departure of Capt. J. M. Carson, A. O. M., for Washington, D. C., to enter upon duty in the Q. M. G. O., says: "Capt. Carson will be accompanied by his family. The many friends they have made, both at the post and in the city, will see them go with feelings of regret, but will rejoice with them in the good fortune that comes with merited promotion. He leaves San Antonio with many regrets at parting with old friends and pleasant associations, Fort Sam Houston being considered one of the most desirable posts in the country, and all wish him the same success in his new field of duty that has attended his assignment here."

President McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley, and most of the members of his Cabinet, visited Fort Myer, Va., on March 27, at the special invitation of Col. Sumner, commandant of the post, to witness the last indoor exhibition drill of the season. Col and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, who are guests of the White House, occupied the carriage with Mr. and Mrs. McKinley. Immediately upon arrival at the fort the entire party was driven to the residence of Col. Sumner, where luncheon was served. The party afterward went to the drill grounds and witnessed the maneuvers of the troops. The President was particularly interested in the rough riding of the cavalrymen, and frequently applauded their efforts. The drill lasted for over an hour. At its conclusion the Presidential party made a tour of inspection of the fort, and then returned to the city.

Capt. E. E. Dravo, Comy. of Sub., has left San Antonio for the North to spend April and May on leave.

Capt. Henry Marcotte, U. S. A., of St. Augustine, is about to join the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. E. E. Hardin, 7th U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Logan, is visiting at 16 West Thirty-first street, New York City.

The Hon. Hilary Herbert, former Secretary of the Navy, is to contribute to the New York "Herald" of April 4 a record of our new Navy.

Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st U. S. Inf., of Plattsburg Barracks, New York, has been called to Minneapolis, Minn., by the recent death of his father in that city.

Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., relinquished duty at Fort Warren, Mass., on March 29, and left for his new station, Key West Barracks, Fla.

Maj. F. H. Hathaway, U. S. A., is a delegate from the Kansas Commandery of the Loyal Legion to the Quadrennial Congress of the Order, which meets at Detroit on June 2.

Col. Walter Nicholas Paine Darrow, 1st Art., Ohio National Guard, who has lately resigned, is a graduate of West Point and resigned from the regular Army as Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery, October 26, 1891.

Gen. Hermann Haupt, who was graduated from West Point in 1835 and resigned a few months after graduation, celebrated his 80th birthday recently at his home in Philadelphia. He served with great credit during a portion of the War of the Rebellion.

A dinner was given this week to General Porter by the French Minister in Washington; another is to be given by the Union League Club, New York, of which he is president; a third by the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, and a fourth by the Numismatic Society of New York. He is preparing himself to refute the current French tradition that the United States has one hundred religions and only one grave.

The marriage of Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, U. S. N., to Miss Anna Lockwood Sigsbee, daughter of Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N., took place March 22 at the New Church, Washington, D. C. There was a large attendance at the church. Naval Constr. R. P. Hobson was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. A. L. Key and John H. Gibbons and Ensigns Chas. F. Preston and Henry K. Benham.

The following are additional members of the committee having in charge the dinner to be given to Gen. Horace Porter by his companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at Delmonico's, April 22: Gen. Wager Swayne, U. S. A.; Gen. Martin T. McMahon; Col. George L. Gillespie, U. S. A.; Gen. J. Fred. Pierson; Lieut. Col. Edward Haight, U. S. A.; Col. Joseph Pool, Lieut. Col. Chas. N. Swift, Capt. Charles Curie.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., is referred to in graceful terms in an article announcing his retirement in the New York "Tribune" of March 28, which concludes by saying: "Gen. Ruger is a well-preserved and active man at his age, and looks to be still in the prime of life. He is of commanding presence, somewhat stout, and looks every inch the soldier. He has a handsome face, in which there is a ruddy glow of health, gray hair and white mustache, and fine eyes whose expression usually denotes humor and sympathy."

Lieut. Albert C. Dillingham, U. S. N., appointed by the Secretary of the Navy as special aide on Gen. Dodge's staff, in connection with the ceremonies in New York on April 27—Grant Monument Day—reported March 29. Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., who has charge of the division of schools in the parade, has established himself at the headquarters, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, and all uniformed and equipped school organizations desiring to participate in the parade are requested to communicate with him there.

Several years ago, when Algernon Sartoris, Nellie Grant's husband, died, she returned to America, and made her home with her mother, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, at 2111 Massachusetts avenue, Washington. At that time Mrs. Sartoris brought over most of her household effects. She delayed bringing over the remainder until March 12, when they arrived at New York on board the steamship Massachusetts. It was then set up that the goods were dutiable because the statute making household effects used abroad free of duty had expired by limitation in the case of Mrs. Sartoris' goods. Communication was opened with Secretary Gage and Collector Kilbreth received instructions to admit the household effects free and to direct that they be forwarded to Mrs. Sartoris at Washington.

The Washington "Times," referring to the family of Secretary of War Alger, says: "Miss Frances Alger, the charming and accomplished daughter of the Secretary is a young woman of distinct individuality. She is tall, graceful and very attractive in appearance, being of a decided brunette type, with large dark eyes and very rich coloring, has an expressive, intellectual face, and is a talented pianist. Miss Alger is a fine linguist and fond of literature. She is also devoted to outdoor sports, in which she excels. She is an enthusiastic wheelwoman and rides with ease and grace. What is Miss Alger's favorite game, at which she is an expert. Miss Alger seems to inherit her mother's good taste in dress, and both she and Mrs. Alger have already been rated among the best-gowned women at the National Capital."

Lieut. Preston Brown, U. S. A., recently promoted from the ranks, is a son of ex-Governor John Young Brown, of Kentucky, and a nephew of Insp. Gen. Breckenridge. He enlisted in the 5th U. S. Artillery in 1894 and passed the final Board for a commission in 1896. A few days ago, while still with Battery A, 5th Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, Lieut. Brown gave a dinner to his old comrades in their messroom. Just after all the guests were seated the 1st Sergeant of Battery A presented to Lieut. Brown a handsome sword, belt, and sword knot. The gift, the Sergeant said, came from the members of the battery, and it was their wish that the Lieutenant should always wear it. The sword was inscribed as follows: "Presented to Lieut. Preston Brown by the Enlisted Men of Battery A, 5th U. S. Artillery, March, 1897."

The New York "Tribune" of March 28, in connection with the parade of April 27—Grant Monument Day—gives an excellent likeness of Col. Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, and says: "Much of the work will devolve on Col. Corbin, who is no stranger to the duties. He has been identified with many functions of importance; was an officer of the parade in Washington at the dedication of the Thomas statue; the master of ceremonies at the centennial at Yorktown; chief of staff of the parade in Chicago when President Cleveland visited that city in his first term; grand marshal when President Harrison visited Los Angeles, Cal.; special aid on the staff of the grand marshal, Washington Centennial; Adjutant General of the Inaugural parades in Washington in 1893 and 1897; identified with the arrangements for the inaugurations of Gens. Garfield and Harrison; and Sergeant-at-Arms of the National Commission of the Columbian Exposition."

Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., visited in New York City this week.

Lieut. A. W. Yates, 9th U. S. Inf., visited friends at Governor's Island, N. Y., on March 31.

Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Adams, R. I., April 1, from a short leave.

Lieut. T. F. Dwyer, 9th Inf., left Sacket Harbor, N. Y., this week on a short visit to the Bermudas.

Lieut. Tiemann N. Horn, 2d Art., of Fort Monroe, Va., was a visitor in New York City this week.

Lieut. Grote Hutcheson, A. D. C. to Gen. Coppinger, has returned to Omaha from a trip to the East.

Lieut. F. W. Sladen, 4th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes base from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Sheridan.

Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, 21st U. S. Inf., of Plattsburg Barracks, visited friends in Washington, D. C., this week.

Col. W. J. Lyster, 9th U. S. Inf., on a short leave from Madison Barracks, visited friends at Governors Island on March 30.

Lieut. H. McL. Powell, 1st U. S. Inf., under orders of March 27, moves from Fort Keogh, Mont., to the Presidio of San Francisco.

Maj. Wm. H. Carter, U. S. A., formerly of the 6th Cav., now an Assistant Adjutant General, has reported at the War Department for assignment to duty.

Col. Villiers Hatton, of the Grenadier Guards, British Army, was married in St. Michael's Church, London, March 30, to Miss Emily Burrall Hoffman, an American lady.

Lieut. H. T. Ferguson, 13th U. S. Inf., on leave at South Oil City, Pa., will go at its expiration in May next to Fort Porter, N. Y., instead of returning to Fort Clark, Tex.

Mr. Alexander M. Thackara, of Philadelphia, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. N., and who married a daughter of Gen. Sherman, has been appointed Consul of the United States at Havre, France.

Promotion is welcome, but it occasionally comes high. Lieut. H. G. Learnard, 14th Inf., promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 19th Infantry, has to move from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Vancouver Barracks.

Lieut. A. S. Cummins, 4th U. S. Art., visited Van Cortlandt Park, New York City, this week, on matters connected with the camping there of a portion of the regular troops which are to take part in the parade of April 27.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are Asst. Surg. G. D. Costigan, Metropole; Capt. J. R. Bartlett, Manhattan; Gunner W. Walsh, Morton House; Chaplain R. R. Hoos, Everett House; Ensign O. P. Jackson, Grand Hotel.

Capt. Chas. King, U. S. A., is expected to give an interesting talk on President McKinley's Inauguration and the Parade in Washington before the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion at Milwaukee on the evening of April 7.

Maj. Gens. A. McD. McCook and Thomas H. Ruger, of the Army, and Rear Adm. H. Erben and Capt. F. Rodgers, of the Navy, were among the distinguished visitors at the annual review of the 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., on the evening of March 30.

Captain Chas. O'Neill, U. S. N., commanding the gun factory at the Washington Navy Yard, is slated to succeed Captain William T. Sampson, as chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance. Captain Sampson has been assigned to the command of the battleship Iowa, and will probably take command in May next.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are Capt. J. M. K. Davis, Lieut. G. B. Hagadorn, Manhattan; Maj. J. B. Burbank, Everett House; Lieut. T. F. Dwyer, Lieut. F. A. Wilcox, Lieut. J. A. Moss, Grand Hotel; Gen. W. W. Averell, Astor House; Capt. R. Birnie, Gerlach; Maj. J. M. Kelley, Sturtevant House.

President McKinley, on March 27, filled the two vacancies allotted to him at the Naval Academy by the appointment of John Downes, Jr., of Quincy, Mass., son of Lieut. John Downes of the Navy, and John Rodgers, Jr., son of Lieut. Comdr. John A. Rodgers, U. S. N. He selected these names from a list of about fifty applicants.

The Polo Club, of Fort Myer, Va., and the Cherry Chase (Md.) Hunt Club will celebrate a field day at Fort Myer, April 5. There will be pony races, military steeplechases, a two-and-a-half-mile race for qualified hunters, hurdle races, etc. The military band of the post will be present to enliven the occasion, and many prominent people from the civil, military and diplomatic branches of the home and foreign governments are expected to attend.

According to the Chicago "Record," Secretary of the Navy Long is the musical member of the Cabinet. He sings bass in the choir of the Unitarian Church at Hingham, and belongs to a musical society in Boston which gives oratorios, cantatas and other serious music. Secretary of War Alger is a good deal of a hand at a war song, and will be a great addition to Senator Hawley's choir at Loyal Legion banquets, but he does not pretend to have any technical knowledge of religious music.

Col. A. R. Buffington, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., being about to leave Rock Island Arsenal for the Powder Depot at Dover, N. J., the Business Men's Association of Davenport, Iowa, has unanimously adopted resolutions in terms as follows: "That Col. Buffington has at all times proved himself a friend of these three cities—Davenport, Rock Island and Moline—a considerate and courteous gentleman, and valuable commanding officer, who will leave behind him here, as a lasting monument to his energy and ability, one of the greatest bridges in the world, that was planned and erected under his direction, as well as the completion of the great Government water power system. That the association expresses its regret that the Government has need of Col. Buffington's service elsewhere, and that this locality is about to lose so capable and valuable an officer; and that the best wishes of the members of this association go with Col. Buffington when he departs for his new post of duty."

The 19th U. S. Infantry Band, under the direction of Bandmaster J. W. Whitley is still making a great reputation for itself in the excellence of its concerts, which invariably draw full houses. At a recent concert at Fort Wayne, the programme was nearly a classical one, and the audience thoroughly so, judging from their generous applause given after No. 3, which took thirty minutes to play. The selections were as follows: 1. Prelude, "The Possum Dance," F. K. Stearns; 2. Overture, "Der Freischütz," C. M. von Weber; 3. Symphonic Military in G. J. Haydn (1732-1809); Adagio, Allegro, Allegretto, Minuetto Moderato, Finale Presto; 4. Primerose Mazurka, Ch. Dancal, (violin solo, F. Karasek); Opus 170, No. 6; 5. Selection, "The Red Hussar," E. Solomon; 6. Imps and Gobblins, Ch. Puerner; "The Star-Spangled Banner." All the pieces were played for the first time at Fort Wayne at this concert. An interesting description of each number was given on the programme.

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## JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Jefferson Barracks, March 24, 1897.

Regimental Q. M. Sergt. Henry Badgery, 3d Cav., was discharged March 19 by reason of expiration of term of service. This makes twenty-five years which Sergt. Badgery has continuously served in the 3d Horse, of which time he has held the position of 1st Sergeant for about seven years, and that of Regimental Q. M. Sergeant since June 2, 1887. Sergt. Badgery, who is one of the most popular non-commissioned officers in the regiment, will re-enlist and stay with us until retirement. On the 1st of April a military tournament will be held at this post under the supervision of 1st Lieut. C. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav. The entire day will be devoted to athletic contests, and there are expected to be pretty hard ones, as we have six troops to pick the teams from, and the boys are training every day. It is rumored that some of the troops are to attend the opening exercises of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville, May 1, if the Secretary of War will give his consent. The most of the men are very eager to go. In the absence of the chaplain we have no regular Sunday services here, but Mrs. Henry, the wife of Gen. Guy V. Henry, has, with the assistance of members of the Christian Endeavor Society in St. Louis, managed to arrange a religious meeting every Sunday night. Mrs. Henry generally says a few words herself to the boys, and, with the aid of some of the officers' ladies, music and good songs are not missing. Last Sunday came in with warm weather and a clear sky, bringing a crowd of visitors from St. Louis as an advance guard to the army of people that is to visit us during the summer.

## FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA.

Fort Missoula, March 22, 1897.

To Lieut. William J. Pardee is due the honor of having given, on March 17, one of the most successful dinners of the season. In fact, so perfectly was the idea of St. Patrick's Day carried out in the table decorations, that all would-be entertainers have reason to be green with envy. While not essentially an Army dinner, the guests felt themselves to be in a military atmosphere. On one side of the room were gracefully draped the national colors and the regimental flag, while above them, in imperial majesty, rose the American eagle. From his lofty perch the bird looked down upon the dainty party of eight, admiring, doubtless, not only the dainty board, but also the becoming gowns of the ladies who graced it—nothing could escape that eagle eye. Nor is it likely that the bird was less entranced than the guests when, after several courses faultlessly served and seasoned with humor and repartee, a momentary silence was broken by the strains of sweet music floating in from another part of the house. Enthusiastic applause followed Cavellaria Rusticana, rendered as only Mr. Safranek and his musicians can render it. When at length the party rose it was only to pass into the parlor, a room which gives the lie to all reports about the forlornness of a bachelor's quarters. It was but dimly lighted. One lamp with a red shade shed a warm but becoming light over the little circle. In the oriental corner hung a lantern of Eastern design, throwing its mystic ray down upon the couch and its myriads of pillows, among which sat two of the guests, who at once discovered in this luxurious retreat the most delightful place from which to hear the music. Others had not been less fortunate in their selection of advantageous positions, and, while the glow of the fire spread over all, every one, even the dog, stretched at length on the hearth, fell under the spell of dreamy enjoyment. Not until Mr. Safranek had exhausted the programme prepared for the occasion, was the spell broken. Then the company was regaled by songs and dances by one or two of the soldiers. To the young ladies from town "Taps" was a novelty, so the hospitable host would not hear of the party's breaking up until the call should sound. Standing on the porch, then, they listened to the clear, ringing notes, nor will any one of them soon forget the scene—mountains, barracks and solitary bugler, all flooded in the radiance of a full moon.

## VALEDICTORY.

My retirement from the active list of the United States Navy, the 18th of this month, leads me to make a few remarks in regard to the service. It seems to me that twenty-eight years' connection with that service would authorize me to have certain very definite convictions about it, as from the standpoint of a chaplain, with regard to the officers of the Navy, and I have been thrown with many of them, I feel constrained to say that as a rule they are a high-minded and most worthy body of men, well deserving of the esteem of the best of our kind.

The peculiar stress of naval life and routine makes them little tolerant of unreality and inefficiency in their associates, in whatever corps. As a chaplain I early came to understand this, and to know that I must prove myself equal to the duty I was to perform, or else expect to find my life a burden to me so long as I remained in the service.

As to the enlisted men in the service, I can bear like testimony. My recollections of them are generally and particularly of the happiest sort. I never tire of recounting to people the really noble, courageous and generous characteristics of these men. Happy is the nation that possesses a body of defenders such as the men of our Navy.

I have now the comfort of knowing that I have done good and acceptable work at the different stations, and on the several ships to which I have been attached. The evidence of this to me stands in the enduring friendships I have made in the service, as also in the letters I possess written to me from many people in different parts of the world, gratefully recognizing what I have been able to do for the men forward. I remember with pleasure not only the courtesy and consideration of officers and the attachment of men, but also the attendance of them both in large numbers on my ministrations. I recall with gratitude the efficient help I have had in my work from them both. In the retrospect I am deeply convinced of the great possibilities of the good a chaplain can do, more particularly at sea, if he will be first mainly and gentlemanly, and then faithful to the opportunities of his calling. I had eight years of pastoral work before I entered the Navy, and so can compare what I think have been the results of my ministry in civil life and in the naval service, and I can say from my heart, that if I had my life to live over, I would gladly go over again my Navy life. There are those, both officers and men, whose eyes will read these lines, who will remember my association with them, to whom I am faint to say a word of cordial and appreciative salutation. I gladly go over their names in memory. I will ever remember them as what my soul must admire, a manly, heroic, brotherly, kindly body of men. Amici, homines, salvet!

JOHN K. LEWIS,  
Chaplain, U. S. N.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth items from the Kansas City "Times" and other sources are: Gen. Powell Clayton, Minister to Mexico, is the father of Lieut. Powell Clayton, Jr., 5th Cav., attending the school. It is not unlikely that as soon as the tour of duty of Lieut. C. G. Dwyer, 3d Inf., as military attache in Mexico expires, his successor will be Lieut. Clayton. Capt. Robert K. Evans, 12th Inf., has gone to Fort Niobrara, Neb. Capt. Hubert lectured recently on "The Campaign in Champagne." Lieut. Howland has charge of a large detachment of men repairing crossings and bridges on the roads of the reservation. Asst. Surg. Basil H. Dutcher has reported for duty. The young officer concluded to start out on his professional career in the Army in the proper way, and brought with him his bride, the marriage occurring recently at Rome, N. Y. A board of officers is in session for the purpose of preparing a manual for use in pitching conical and wall tents. Before the lyceum recently, Col. Hawkins read an excellent paper on "Habit of Observation," and Capt. Rodman one on "Small Arms." Maj. A. L. Wagner, Asst. Adj. Gen., has been relieved by Col. Hawkins from duty at the school and has received a very complimentary letter from the commandant. Maj. Carter, Asst. Adj. Gen., expects to leave with his family for Washington, March 21. The major will secure a residence in the city until the beginning of summer. Then he may move to one of the suburbs. "I am sorry to leave here," said the major; "this is the best station in the Army, and while I am quite well satisfied with Washington, next to it, Fort Leavenworth is the home of the Army man." The departure of the major and his family will be generally regretted. His old troopers feel that they have lost their best friend. The orders announcing that Capt. Hodgson is to be relieved by Capt. Palmer came not entirely unexpected, so far as the former is concerned. It has been known for some time that Capt. Hodgson intended asking for a six months' leave on account of Mrs. Hodgson's health, and his absence would have naturally resulted in his being relieved. Lieut. Ducat, 24th Inf., has returned to Fort Douglas, Utah, as did Lieut. Black, same regiment, both officers having completed their examination for promotion.

## FORT KEOGH, MONTANA.

Fort Keogh, March 25, 1897.

Bishop Breuer, Protestant Episcopal Church, made his annual visitation to this post last Sunday, March 21, and in the chapel at 3 P. M. delivered an eloquent discourse from the text "No man liveth unto himself." The preliminary services were conducted by Rev. Charles Quimney, rector of the Episcopal Church in Miles City. Mrs. Jacob Smith, wife of Maj. Smith, now temporarily in command of the post, presided most efficiently at the organ.

In the Fort Keogh correspondence published in the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 20, it is stated that Rev. Douglass "officiated" at the marriage of Mr. Miles and Miss Ritter. As the term "officiated" is chiefly used to represent the conducting of a service or ceremony rather than a mere participation in the same, there should have been such form of statement as would not cause the impression that Chaplain Ritter did not himself perform the ceremony which joined his daughter in holy wedlock, and that Rev. J. M. Douglass, the groom's pastor, assisted in the service.

The line of communication between the post and Miles City is now broken by the swollen and dangerous condition of the Tongue river, so that conveyances cannot cross on the ice. The "old-fashioned" route (for pedestrians) however, is undisturbed; "ditto" that of the N. P. R. R.

The last (?) snow of the season fell last Tuesday morning, and for an hour or so it seemed as if spring had forgotten her annual engagement. To-day, however, the sun and prairies are being bared rapidly, and our little friends, the Alaskan birds which have been spending several months in this region, have disappeared, and are doubtless en route to their Northern home. KEO.

## FORT SHERMAN, IDAHO.

This post has been wofully quiet of late, save for the whist fever. It presides in many households, and all questions (domestic or otherwise) are laid aside to satisfy its cravings. The snow is so deep in the mountains that old trappers predict a flood, unless the storms cease. For two weeks the snow has fallen every day. The extreme cold, combined with the humidity, has told on the men, a number of whom have been confined to the hospital.

Chaplain Bateman has been delighting the garrison with a series of lectures. His first subject was on "Wit and Humor in Life and Literature." Last week he spoke of "Cranks," and this week he treated us with the "Girl of the Period." Of strong magnetic power, a wonderful gift of language, a thorough knowledge of human nature, to say nothing of his keen sense of the ridiculous, Dr. Bateman is altogether very refreshing and charming. The officers hold extra lyceum sessions two nights in the week, in order to read their essays. The two most noticeable articles among the younger members were read by Lieuts. Palmer and Woodward. Mr. Woodward's, on "The Mode of Tactics of All Nations in Modern Warfare," was clear, concise and cleverly handled; it was doubly attractive, inasmuch as it was not long drawn out. Mr. Palmer chose "Athletics." Mr. Palmer has been in charge of the Athletic Association in various posts. This has afforded him ample opportunity to study the question thoroughly. His essay was full of suggestions of advantage to the enlisted man and practical management of an Army gymnasium. He went into the topic and clothed the whole in beautiful language.

Miss Constance Morrison, daughter of Capt. Morrison, left for the East March 18, where she will attend school. Several officers and their wives visited Spokane Falls this week. Dr. Brachemin, who has been quite ill, has returned to duty, and is again active in his attentions to the sick.

The "Bon Ton" Social Club gave a ball in the Opera House on the night of the 17th of March.

Corpl. Butter and Pvt. Bennett, of Co. C, are spending their furloughs in Spokane. Pvt. Morrow, of Co. C, has returned from furlough. Corpl. O'Brien, of Co. G, will spend his three months' furlough in Hayden Lake.

## WEST POINT.

West Point, March 31.

A very successful dramatic entertainment was given in Schofield Hall last Wednesday evening by a number of the officers and ladies of the garrison. Since the demolition of the old Academic Building there have been no amateur theatrical entertainments at the post other than those furnished by the cadets at their Color Line and Hundredth Night Entertainments. With the tearing down of the old building the room devoted to dramatic as well as other purposes was destroyed. Wednesday evening marked the reappearance of several "stars" whose luster was undimmed by the lapse of a few years, and who were eagerly welcomed back to the scene of their former triumphs. Where each individual performer is entitled to a good round of applause, it is well to single out none for special mention. Penelope's saying, "And the others in case," has become a familiar quotation since the performance. The following is the dramatis personae of the first play on the programme, a farce in one act, entitled "Trying It On": Mrs. Jobstock, Mrs. Lusk; Fanny, her niece, Miss Ernst; Lucy, Miss Parker; Mr. Walsingham Potts, Mr. Smedding; Mr. Jobstock, Mr. Harding; Mr. Tittlebat, Mr. Traub. The second play, a farcical comedy in three acts, called "The Snowball," was cast as follows: Mrs. Featherstone, Mrs. Hunter; Ethel Granger, Mrs. Russell; Penelope, Mrs. Edgerton; Felix Featherstone, Mr. Hazard; Uncle John, Mr. Echols; Henry Pendergast, Mr. Smith; Saunders, Mr. Harding. In Act 1—The characters return from a comedy called "Pink Dominoes," in which a lady's maid, Rebecca, conspicuously figures.

The following schedule of base ball games has been published for the present season: Lafayette, April 17; Harvard, May 1; Union, May 8; Wesleyan, May 16; Trinity, May 22; 7th Regiment, May 29. Manager of the West Point base ball team, Cadet H. C. Smither. Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., is visiting at the post. Work on the Memorial Hall has been resumed. A cadet concert was given in the gymnasium on Saturday evening.

It is earnestly hoped here that Miss Newland will succeed Miss Bérard as postmistress when the office becomes vacant by Miss Bérard's resignation, which will take effect on April 8. Miss Newland is the daughter of the late Mr. Francis Newland, who served the government faithfully for over forty years in the Quartermaster's Office at this post. Miss Newland's application for the position has the goodwill of every officer stationed at West Point.

## COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

Columbus Barracks, O., March 31.

The reception given by Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Waters last Thursday afternoon, in honor of Mrs. Meade, sister of Col. Waters, was the crowning event of the week. Invitations were issued to all the officers and ladies and their friends in the garrison, and a very large number to their friends in the city. The table was very handsomely decorated with pink roses and strings of smilax. Mrs. Pilcher and Miss Eugenia Bradford, assisted in pouring the tea during the first hour, and Mrs. Mann and Miss Florence King during the second hour. Mrs. Poillon, daughter of Gen. Mizner, is expected at the garrison to-day, to spend a few days before returning to her home at Detroit, Mich. She will be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Wren. The farewell dinner given by Mrs. Grumley to Lieut. Wild, was a very handsome affair, and was attended by the bachelor officers of the post and the young ladies visiting at the post. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Davis, who have been visiting their son, Lieut. W. D. Davis, during the past two weeks, returned to their home at Neosho, Mo., March 20. Miss Charlotte O'Brien, daughter of Capt. L. M. O'Brien, was to return to Detroit, Mich., the forepart of last week to resume her studies, but on account of illness was unable to return. The usual fortnightly hop took place in the post hall on last Friday evening and was very largely attended. Mrs. Grumley gave a very nice supper to a small party of her friends after the hop. Mr. J. C. VanHorne, son of Maj. W. M. VanHorne, of the 22d Infantry, who is attending school at the O. S. U., in this city, has been dangerously ill for the past few days, but is now slowly recovering and expects to be able to resume his studies in a short time. Miss Elizabeth Pepper, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. C. D. Clay, for the past few weeks, left last Wednesday for her home at Frankfort, Ky. Mrs. Wren gave a very pretty anagram party to the bachelor officers and the young ladies of the garrison last Wednesday evening. Maj. and Mrs. W. M. VanHorne, accompanied by their son James, left last week for Fort Crook, Neb. Capt. J. M. Burns' son, Corwin, who on March 6 developed a mild case of scarletina, causing the Captain's quarters to be placed under strict quarantine, and the remaining children of the family to be sent away, as a precaution against the spread of the affection, has fully recovered and no other cases have developed in the garrison.

## FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen notes from the Burlington "Free Press and Times" are: The beautiful weather and the fast disappearance of the snow on the diamond, brought the base ball fiends together and ere night had set in the Fort Ethan Allen Base Ball Club was reorganized, as follows: Manager, Harbinson; captain, Hubbard. Positions: Pitcher, Bonn; catcher, Murphy; first base, Harbinson; second base, Wilson; third base, Graves; shortstop, Leary; left field, Lepron; center field, Hubbard; right field, Berendt. The team will hereafter practice at least two hours daily. Everything will be done to make all games a success. Benches for visitors will be on hand and everything will be arranged to make all clubs playing here desire another date. Sergt. Graham Wilson, the efficient second baseman, is in the hospital for a few days. Col. Nelson, the genial inspector of small arms practice, was a visitor to the post March 30. Mrs. Evans of Colchester, who arrived March 19, will remain at the post until about April 5. Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., lost one of his beautiful mares recently, the animal dying from pneumonia. Outdoor drills will be resumed next week, providing the weather remains favorable and melts the ice now collected on the drill ground.

## THE OLD HEROISM AND THE NEW.

From the London "Daily Telegraph."

On one occasion Gordon told Cecil Rhodes the story of the offer of a roomful of gold which had been made to him by the Chinese Government after he had subdued the Tai-Ping rebellion. "What did you do?" said Rhodes. "Refused it, of course," said Gordon, "what would you have done?" "I would have taken it," said Rhodes, "and as many more roomfuls as they would give me. It is no use for us to have big ideas if we have not got the money to carry them out."



## THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

G. O. 16, MARCH 17, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the following act of Congress: An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes. Approved March 31, 1897.

G. O. 4, MARCH 24, 1897. DEPARTMENT MISSOURI.

Pursuant to information from Headquarters of the Army that the Small Arms Firing Regulations, now in course of preparation, will not be completed before the middle of May, the practice season will embrace the period between May 15 and Sept. 15, inclusive, and par. II, G. O. No. 3, c. s., from these headquarters, is amended accordingly.

G. O. 5, MARCH 9, 1897. DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

In order to insure some degree of uniformity in the physical culture instruction of the troops this department publishes suggestions and directions to be observed generally in so far as circumstances and conditions permit. They are based upon the reports of boards of officers called to recommend schedules of exercises for the mounted and dismounted soldier best calculated to produce the physical development, agility and celerity of action which efficient service demands, and least likely to result in permanent injury to limb or to impair general health.

G. O. 17, MARCH 26, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1470, of the Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

1470. The Quartermaster General, if he finds the account correct, will forward it to the Surgeon General with request that the amount be paid to the depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and the Surgeon General will cause the amount to be paid from the appropriation for artificial limbs. The depot Quartermaster will deposit the money in the Treasury to the credit of the appropriation for Army transportation, and in his account-current will state from whom the money was received, and that it was a refundment to the Quartermaster's Department from the appropriation for artificial limbs, of a sum paid by . . . . ., Quartermaster, U. S. A., on voucher No. . . . ., for the transportation of a person en route to procure an artificial limb.

II. The following modification of existing instructions ordered by the Secretary of War, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The proficiency required by par. 1544, Army Regulations, will be considered to have been attained by an officer or enlisted man under instruction when at a distance of four miles from the connecting station he can send and receive by flag, or torch, and heliograph four words per minute, each five letters of the written message to count as one word. Section 2, par. II, G. O. No. 32, Aug. 1, 1896, from this office, relating to military signaling, and so much of par. IV, G. O. No. 41, Sept. 4, 1896, from this office, as prescribes the qualifications for gunnery specialists, are modified accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

CIRCULAR 3, MARCH 3, 1897. DEPT. OF COLORADO.

The following communication is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"War Department, Paymaster General's Office,  
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1897.

"Circular Letter to Chief Paymasters.

"Referring to the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as to the payment of travel fare over 50 per cent. railroads, you are advised that the Auditor for the War Department disallows all such payments in excess of 50 per cent.; therefore, in paying mileage accounts involving such travel disallowances may hereafter be avoided by declining to pay more than one-half of the cost of travel fare over any of the 50 per cent. roads indicated in the map accompanying G. O. 77, A. G. O., 1892, to which your attention is invited.

"T. H. STANTON, Paymr. Gen., U. S. A."

By command of Brig. Gen. Wheaton.

G. T. LANGHORNE,  
1st Lieut., 1st Cav., Aide, A. A. A. G.

G. O. 6, MARCH 17, 1897. DEPT. OF COLUMBIA.

Directs that the period of the present year to be devoted to systematic "practical instruction in drill and other military duties" by infantry and cavalry organizations commence on April 1 and extend to Nov. 30. This instruction will be given daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, unless a field day or recognized holiday or some emergency of service interferes, and post commanders will determine and announce from month to month the particular hours of the day to be thus expended, in accordance with the demands of other duties and the advantages which the season of the year presents.

G. O. 6, MARCH 2, 1896. DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Publishes tables of fire computed and prepared by Maj. John I. Rodgers, 1st Art., Department Inspector of Artillery, and published in General Orders, No. 5, series 1893, and General Orders, No. 13, series 1895, from these Headquarters, republished with additions and amendments and approved for use.

The Range tables for 12-inch B. L. rifle were computed and prepared by Lieut. Col. John I. Rodgers, 2d Art., and published in General Orders, No. 11, dated Headquarters Department of the East, Sept. 23, 1896.

The tables for the 12-inch B. S. K. mortar are abridged from those published in Artillery memoranda, No. 1, Headquarters of the Army, A. G. O., Nov. 5, 1896, and prepared by Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.

G. O. 8, MARCH 26, 1897. DEPT. CALIFORNIA.

Announces that the course of instruction for heavy artillery batteries, for the month of April, will comprise:

1. Small Arms Practice. The month of April is announced as the practice season for these batteries for the current year.

2. Calisthenics, gymnastics and athletic exercises, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 4, series of 1896, from these headquarters.

3. Artillery drill for batteries that have completed their small arms firing, the use of instruments and vessel tracking, or instruction of detachments and platoons.

G. O. 18, MARCH 30, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Announces in compliance with par. 354, Army Regulations, the allowances of ammunition for the instruction of batteries of heavy and light artillery, for practice with machine guns, and the charges for blank firing. The annual allowance for revolver practice of batteries of light artillery has been fixed by the Secretary of War at \$1 for each officer and each enlisted man armed with a revolver. The Secretary of War directs that the following

information be published to the Army for its guidance:

Cleaning Material.—For use in cleaning smokeless powder residue from the bores of rifles and carbines, addition is made to the supply list of cleaning materials issued by the Ordnance Department of three pounds of sal soda. In firing, at the Springfield Armory, it is found that one-half pound of the soda dissolved in one gallon of boiling water suffices to clean 400 rifles.

G. O. 19, MARCH 31, 1897. H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Announces the appropriation "for contingent expenses at the headquarters of the several military departments and in inspection districts, including the staff corps serving thereat," contained in the act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows: Department of the East, \$370; Department of the Missouri, \$370; Department of California, \$340; Department of Dakota, \$315; Department of the Platte, \$315; Department of the Colorado, \$395; Department of Texas, \$300; Department of the Columbia, \$300; total, \$2,705. The appropriation "to provide means for the theoretical and practical instruction" at the service schools is allotted as follows: Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., \$5,000; Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., \$1,500; Cavalry and Light Artillery School at Fort Riley, Kan., \$2,000.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Acting Hosp. Steward Gerhard Kramer, at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., will be granted a furlough for three months, to terminate July 29, 1897. (S. O. 50, D. M., March 22.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of leave, is granted Capt. Edward E. Dravo, C. S. (S. O. 30, D. T., March 22.)

The troops in the Department of Colorado will be paid to include the muster of March 31, 1897, as follows: By Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymr., at Forts Logan, Col., and Wingate, N. M., and clerks and messengers at Department Headquarters. By Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., at Fort Apache and Whipple Barracks, A. T., and Fort Douglas, Utah, and troops detached from posts. By Maj. A. H. Jackson, Paymr., at Forts Bayard, N. M., Grant, San Carlos, Huachuca and San Bernardino, A. T., and troops detached from posts. (S. O. 22, D. P., March 22.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or before May 20, 1897, is granted Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M. (S. O. 51, D. M., March 23.)

Hosp. Steward Edward J. Wagnitz, now on furlough, will, in compliance with subpoena, proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report as a witness to the Judge Advocate of the general court-martial now in session at that post. (S. O. 51, D. M., March 23.)

The extension of leave granted Capt. Eugene L. Swift, Asst. Surg., is still further extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: 1st Lieut. Francis A. Winter, Asst. Surg., upon the completion of his examination for promotion, will proceed to West Point, N. Y., for duty. Capt. Chas. Wilcox, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at West Point, N. Y., to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Ogden Rafferty, Asst. Surg. Capt. Rafferty, upon being relieved, will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for duty. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Lieut. Col. James Gilliss, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is ordered to proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., on official business. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M., having reported for duty, is announced as Chief Quartermaster, Department of Dakota, vice Maj. John Simpson, Q. M., relieved. (S. O. 4, D. P., March 25.)

The following assignment and change of station and duty of officers of the Quartermaster's Department are ordered: Capt. Alfred M. Palmer, Asst. Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty as Quartermaster at that post, to relieve Capt. Frederick G. Hodgson, Asst. Q. M. He will also assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Fort Leavenworth. Capt. Hodgson, upon being relieved, will proceed to Plattsburg, N. Y., not later than April 17, 1897, and assume charge of the construction of public buildings at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y. (H. Q. A., March 25.)

Capt. John Q. Adams, U. S. A., is detailed for service as professor at the Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind. (H. Q. A., March 25.)

The extension of leave granted Post Chaplain William F. Hubbard is further extended six months, on Surgeon's certificate. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., is ordered to make not to exceed five visits between March 26 and May 15, 1897, to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingsworth Company, at Harrison, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of gun carriage manufacture. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

Paragraph 8, S. O. 50, March 2, 1897, H. Q. A., relating to Hosp. Steward Alfred E. Silverthorne, is revoked. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

Hospital Steward Alfred E. Silverthorne, now at Fort Walla Walla, Wash., is transferred to Fort Custer, Mont. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

Ord. Sergt. Sherwood L. Stanley (appointed March 25, 1897, from 1st Sergt., Battery E, 5th Art.), now at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., will be sent to Fort Griswold, Conn., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Michael C. Nalon, and will report upon his arrival by letter, to Maj. Smith S. Leach, C. E., Munsey Building, New London, Conn. Sergt. Nalon, when relieved, will be sent to Fort Trumbull, Conn., to await retirement. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

Leave for twenty days is granted to Capt. Frank J. Ives, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 75, D. E., March 30.)

Capt. Francis B. Jones, Asst. Q. M., is ordered to report to Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen., president of the Examining Board, at Denver, Col., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Asst. Surg., having been found incapacitated for active service, on account of disability, is retired, under the provision of section 1251, Revised Statutes. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., upon the arrival of Maj. Augustus A. De Lofre, Surg., and will then repair to Washington, for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., is ordered to pay the troops to March 31, 1897, at Fort Myer, Va.; Washington Barracks, D. C., and Fort Washington, Md., in person, and at Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va., and the Arsenal. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

Ord. Sergt. S. L. Stanley will proceed to Fort Griswold, Conn. (Fort Wadsworth, March 29.)

Ord. Sergt. John J. Murphy, U. S. A. (appointed from Sergeant, Co. H, 17th Inf.), is relieved from extra duty in the Q. M. Dept. as overseers, and Sergt. Dewitt Ainsworth, Co. K, 17th Inf., detailed in his stead. (Columbus Barracks, March 28.)

In compliance with S. O. 73, A. G. O., March 30, 1897, Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., stands relieved from duty in this Department. (S. O. 77, D. E., April 1.)

1st Lieut. John S. Sewell, C. E., will be relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., and will proceed to Boston, Mass., and report in person to Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mansfield, C. E., for duty. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept. is ordered to proceed to the U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., for the purpose of paying employees of that depot. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

Payments of troops in the Dept. of Texas on the muster of March 31, 1897, will be made as follows: By Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., in person, at Fort Sam Houston, Texas; by Maj. John P. Baker, Paymr., in currency, shipped by express, at Forts Bliss, Brown, Clark, McIntosh and Ringgold, and Camp Eagle Pass, Texas. (S. O. 31, D. T., March 29.)

Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas J. Wiggins, now at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., will be sent to Fort Niobrara, Neb., to relieve Post Q. M. Sergt. Thomas Casey, who will be sent to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

Leave for one month is granted to Maj. Wells Willard, C. S. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are ordered: Col. George E. Glenn, Asst. Paymr. Gen., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to Governors Island, New York City, for assignment to duty as Chief Paymaster of Dept. of the East; Lieut. Col. Asa B. Carey, Deputy Paymr. Gen., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., for duty as Chief Paymaster of Dept. of Dakota. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

1st Lieut. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., is ordered to make not to exceed two visits to the California Powder Works, Santa Cruz, Cal., on official business. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ADAM K. ARNOLD.

Capt. Otto L. Hein, 1st Cav., is appointed Commandant of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., from June 15, 1897, to relieve, on that date, Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Mills, Capt., 5th Art., from duty as such commandant. Capt. Mills, when relieved, will proceed to join his battery. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav. (Fort Huachuca, Ariz.) (S. O. 22, D. P., March 22.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about May 20, 1897, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Foltz, 1st Cav. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

The leave granted Maj. William M. Wallace, 2d Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 25.)

The leave granted Capt. Frederick W. Sibley, 2d Cav., is extended 15 days. (S. O. 56, D. M., March 29.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for three days is granted Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav. (Fort Ethan Allen, March 31.)

2d Lieut. Harry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., range officer, will proceed to Arcadia, Mo., to ascertain and report upon the necessary repairs to the target range and appliances at that point, to arrange for a proposition for a lease of the ground for the coming season. (Jefferson Barracks, March 27.)

Sergt. C. R. Elliott, Corp. J. J. Lenney, Troop F, and Sergt. G. O. Hubbard, Troop G, 3d Cav., will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen. (Fort Columbus, March 24.)

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Andrew G. C. Quay, 3d Cav., is further extended ten days. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

A roster of N. C. O's, 4th Cavalry, lately received indicates that the regiment possesses some veterans. The Senior 1st Sergeant, Alvin Arndt, of Troop I, dates from June, 1885, and the Senior Sergeant, Daniel Maloney, of Troop A, from February, 1886.

Sergt. Sangiorgi Ugo, Troop H, 4th Cav., having been found guilty of suffering a prisoner to escape, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, was sentenced: "To be reduced to the ranks, and to be confined at hard labor under charge of the guard for three months." (S. O. 51, D. P., March 23.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

Lance Corp. M. Kirr, Co. I, 6th Cav., has been appointed Corporal.

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

A Fort Sill dispatch says Indian Troop I, 7th Cav., will be discharged May 1. Capt. Scott, who is in command of the troop, will remain on duty here and assume charge of the Indian prisoners of war. It is understood Lieut. Capron, 7th Cav., will be Capt. Scott's assistant. This is the last Indian troop in service.

8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALES H. CARLTON.

The following named officers will remain on duty with the 6th Cav., until May 1, 1897, instead of until April 1, 1897, as directed in S. O. 22, Jan. 27, 1897, H. Q. A.: 2d Lieut. Abraham G. Lott, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. George T. Summerlin, 8th Cav. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav., is extended two months. (H. Q. A., March 26.)

1st Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M., convened by paragraph 4, S. O. 19, C. S. D. P., during the trial of Pvt. George B. Jefferson, Troop G, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 9th Cav., is appointed Judge Advocate of said court for the trial of this case. (S. O. 35, D. Platte, March 23.)

1st Lieut. Winthrop S. Wood, 9th Cav., is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the G. C. M., convened by par. 4, S. O. 19, C. S. D. P., during the trial of Pvt. Thomas Kinslow, Troop G, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Matthew A. Batson, 9th Cav., is appointed Judge Advocate of said court for the trial of this case. (S. O. 35, D. P., March 23.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 10th Cav., recently assigned, will remain on duty with the 7th Cav., until June 1, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art. (Washington Barracks, March 30.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, March 25.)

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. V. H. Bridgman, 2d Art. (Fort Trumbull, March 26.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about April 5, is granted to Capt. Robert M. Rogers, 2d Art. (S. O. 72, D. E., March 26.)

2d Lieut. Johnson Hagood, 2d Art., will distribute pay on March muster. (Fort Trumbull, March 30.)



**3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.**

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art. (Fort Monroe, March 25.)  
2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton, 3d Art., will report in person to the president of the board of officers to meet at the Army Building, New York City, on Tuesday, March 30, for examination with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

**4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.**

2d Lieut. David M. King, 4th Art., will report to the Board of Officers at the Army Building, New York City, for examination with a view to selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department. (H. Q. A., March 27.)  
Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adjut., 4th Art. (Washington Barracks, March 25.)  
Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. C. C. Williams, 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, March 27.)  
Pvt. Michael Ryan, U. S. A., retired, late of Battery B, 4th Art., died March 26, and was buried with military honors from Fort Monroe, on March 28.  
2d Lieut. A. S. Fleming, 4th Art., is detailed to take charge of post gymnasium. (Washington Barracks, March 30.)

**5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.**

Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills, Capt. 5th Art., is relieved from duty as Superintendent of the U. S. M. A., June 15, and will join his battery. (H. Q. A., March 24.)  
Lance Corp. P. Dougherty, Co. A, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.  
Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate, to take effect on or about April 1, 1897, with permission to leave Department of the East, is granted by the Secretary of War to 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, 5th Art. (H. Q. A., March 25.)  
Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, March 22.)  
2d Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art., is appointed Quartermaster and Commissary of the Post. (Fort Slocum, March 28.)  
Sergeant Patrick Eagan, Battery G, 5th Art., recently tried by a G. C. M. at Fort Monroe, Va., was sentenced to be reduced, to be confined at hard labor for four months, and to forfeit \$10 per month for four months. (S. O. 77, D. E., April 1.)

**1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.**

Leave for one month is granted Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf. (S. O. 40, D. C., March 24.)

**4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.**

On the retirement recently, after thirty years' service, of Corp. Patrick Derwan, Co. C, 4th Inf., 1st Sergeant, in honor of the company, presented him with a gold-headed cane and meerschaum pipe as a mark of esteem in which he was held by its members. The veteran Corporal acknowledged his gratitude, but felt he had not merited such generous expressions of comradeship. He said he left with reluctance, but that it was the duty of every veteran to make room for the younger generation, and that no matter where he spread his blankets he would always look upon this occasion as one of the happiest incidents of his Army career.

**5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.**

Surg. Thomas L. Riley, Co. D, 5th Inf., and guard will proceed to Columbus, Ga., for a deserter. (Fort McPherson, March 23.)

**6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.**

Corp. J. J. Gardner has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. J. R. Foley appointed Corporal, in Co. B, 6th Inf. Lance Corp. R. M. Linderman has been appointed Corporal in Co. B, 6th Inf.

**8th INFANTRY.—COL. JAS. J. VAN HORN.**

Capt. Daniel T. Wells, 8th Inf., having been found unfit for promotion on account of physical disability is directed to proceed to his home. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

**9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LYSER.**

Leave for twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, 9th Inf., with permission for him to go beyond sea. (H. Q. A., March 24.)  
Corp. John H. Dopman has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. P. McGovern appointed Corporal in Co. C, 9th Inf., Madison Barracks, March 26.)  
A neat roster of commissioned officers of the 9th Infantry reaches us this week, countersigned by Adjut. Wendell L. Simpson. The document reflects credit on the regimental press.

**10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.**

A dispatch from Perry, O. T., says: "R. K. Gordon, belonging to Co. B, 10th U. S. Inf., Fort Reno, has been arrested on a charge of counterfeiting. He is a member of a well-known family of Utica, N. Y."

**11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.**

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about April 15, 1897, is granted to 2d Lieut. Oliver Edwards, 11th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 31.)

**12th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.**

The leave for four days granted 2d Lieut. J. C. Fox, 12th Inf., is extended two days.  
1st Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 12th Inf., recently promoted, will join his company upon the expiration of his present leave. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

**17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.**

In a recent General Order, Col. Poland publishes an extract from a report of the inspection of Columbus Barracks by Inspr. Gen. Vroom, which says, under the head of "Reviews and Inspection": "The troops were paraded in full dress uniforms, and presented a remarkably fine appearance. The ceremony of review was handsomely rendered. The command has evidently been thoroughly well drilled and instructed."  
Artificer J. R. Cox, Co. A, 17th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Corp. P. A. August has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. H. L. Baumgardner appointed Corporal in Co. E, 17th Inf.

Sergeant Dewitt Ainstworth, K, 17th Inf., is detailed over-seer in Q. M. Dept. (Columbus Barracks, March 28.)

**19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.**

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Charles F. Crain, 19th Inf., and permission for him to go beyond sea is given. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

**21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.**

2d Lieut. L. S. Upton, 21st Inf., is detailed in charge of calisthenic drill. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 24.)  
Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 25.)  
The leave for seven days granted Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, 21st Inf., is extended five days. (S. O. 76, D. E., March 31.)

**ARTILLERY SCHOOL.**

The course in ballistics at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., under charge of Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art., Instructor; Lieut. Col. Henry C.

Hasbrouck, 4th Art., Director, will commence on Thursday, April 1, and continue daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, until completed. (G. O. 11, Art. School, March 23.)

**ARMY BOARDS.**

A Board of Survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. William M. Wherry, 2d Inf.; Capt. William R. Abercrombie, 2d Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., will assemble at Helena, Mont., March 24, to determine the exact amounts for which the late Capt. George S. Hoyt, A. Q. M., U. S. A., was responsible at the time of his death. (S. O. 38, D. D., March 19.)

A board will meet, to make a new plotting chart. Detail: Capt. O. E. Wood, 1st Lieut. G. N. Whistler, and 2d Lieut. W. H. Tschappat, 5th Art. (Fort Slocum, March 22.)

A board of officers, to consist of Lieut. Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Atwood, Deputy Q. M. Gen.; Maj. William L. Alexander, C. S.; Maj. Henry B. Osgood, C. S.; 1st Lieut. Harry M. Hallock, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge, 2d Cav., Recorder, is appointed to meet, at Denver, Col., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf.; Lieut. Col. Henry R. Tilton, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M.; Maj. John J. Clague, C. S.; Capt. William C. Borden, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. James H. McRae, Adjut., 3d Inf., Recorder, is appointed to meet at St. Paul, Minn., for the examination of such officers, to determine their fitness for promotion. Capt. James W. Pope, Asst. Q. M., is ordered to report in person to Col. H. Page, for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet on Wednesday, April 7, 1897, at Fort Riley, Kan., for the examination of Maj. Charles R. Barnett, Q. M. Detail for the board: Col. Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Lieut. Col. Louis H. Carpenter, 7th Cav.; Maj. Wallace F. Randolph, 3d Art.; Maj. John M. Banister, Surg.; Capt. Julius L. Powell, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William S. Scott, Adjut., 1st Cav., Recorder. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

The following named candidates having completed their examination before the board of officers, will return to their stations: Sergeant P. M. Cochran, Co. G, 6th Inf.; Sergeant W. T. Bates, Co. G, 17th Inf.; Corp. R. A. Clay, Co. B, 5th Inf.; Corp. J. W. French, Co. C, 21st Inf.; Pvt. R. E. Wyllie, Band, 1st Art., and Pvt. V. R. Bryan, Co. C, 4th Art. (Fort Columbus, March 25.)

In compliance with instructions from the War Department, Boards of Officers will assemble Thursday, April 8, to report upon the qualifications of the non-commissioned officers ordered before them, for appointment as Commissary Sergeants. Washington Barracks, D. C. Detail: Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, Capt. Constantine Chase and 1st Lieut. Ira A. Haynes, 4th Art., Commissary. 1st Sergeant Emil Grunewald, Battery G, 4th Art., will appear before the Board for examination. Fort McPherson, Ga. Detail: Maj. Charles Porter, Capt. Edmund Rice, and 2d Lieut. Matthias Crowley, 5th Inf., Commissary. Sergeant Herman Ley, Co. A, 5th Inf., will appear before the Board for examination. Columbus Barracks, O. Detail: Lieut. Col. F. E. Lacey, 3d Inf.; Capt. Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 17th Inf., Commissary. 1st Sergeant Andrew J. Merrill, Co. F, 17th Inf., will appear before the Board for examination. (S. O. 76, D. E., March 31.)

**ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.**

The following assignments of officers to regiments are announced: 1st Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry), to the 5th Cavalry, Troop D, to date from March 2, 1897, vice Haines, appointed Quartermaster. Additional 2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cavalry, Troop L, March 2, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Rowell, promoted. Capt. Louis P. Brant (promoted from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 1st Infantry), to the 1st Infantry, Co. A, to date from Feb. 6, 1897, vice Barry, appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General. 1st Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 2d Infantry), to the 1st Infantry, Co. B, to date from Feb. 6, 1897, vice Noble, appointed Adjutant. 1st Lieut. Fred D. Sladen (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 14th Infantry), to the 4th Infantry, Co. H, to date from Feb. 10, 1897, vice Davis, appointed Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. 1st Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 6th Infantry), to the 24th Infantry, Co. B, to date from Feb. 12, 1897, vice Leavell, promoted. 1st Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 23d Infantry), to the 13th Infantry, Co. A, to date from Feb. 15, 1897, vice Hall, resigned. 1st Lieut. Henry G. Learned (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 19th Infantry), to the 14th Infantry, Co. K, to date from March 1, 1897, vice Owen, dismissed. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

**TRANSFERS.**

The following transfers are made in the 24th Infantry: Capt. J. Milton Thompson, from Co. A to Co. I; Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell, from Co. I to Co. A. (H. Q. A., March 27.)

The following transfers, to take effect March 29, are ordered: 1st Lieut. Joseph D. Leitch, from the 7th Infantry to the 24th Infantry, Co. B; 1st Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz, from the 24th Infantry to the 7th Infantry, Co. H. (H. Q. A., March 29.)

**RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.**

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergeant Peter Byrnes, Co. A, 11th Inf., Fort Apache, A. T.; 1st Class Pvt. Morris Flager, Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, West Point, N. Y.; Pvt. James Guinane, Detachment of Army Service Men, Quartermaster's Department, West Point, N. Y.; Pvt. Lee Shipman, So. A, 24th Inf., Fort Douglas, Utah. (H. Q. A., March 24.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergeant George Jordan, Troop K, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb.; Artificer Bernard Stockmeyer, Co. F, 10th Inf., Fort Reno, O. T.; Pvt. James Byrnes, Detachment Army Service Men, Q. M. Dept., West Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

**COURTS MARTIAL.**

At Fort Warren, Mass., April 6. Detail: Maj. Carle A. Woodruff, Capt. Ephraim T. C. Richmond, Alexander D. Schenck, 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, Erasmus M. Weaver, Jr., and Edward H. Catlin, 2d Art. 2d Lieut. Daniel W. Ketcham, 2d Art., Judge Adv. (S. O. 75, D. E., March 30.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Slocum. Detail: Lieuts. J. B. Batchelor, Jr., D. Skerrett, T. W. Winston and W. H. Tschappat. (Fort Slocum, March 24.)

Garrison C. M., Fort McPherson. Detail: Capt. E. L. Randall, Lieuts. F. G. Kalk, J. W. Heavey and E. Sigerfoos, 5th Inf. (Fort McPherson, March 24.)

At Benicia Barracks, Cal., March 30. Detail: Capt. Leopold O. Parker, 1st Inf.; Capt. Merritte W. Ireland,

Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Frank O. Ferris, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis E. Lacey, Jr., 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Lincoln F. Kilbourne, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. James N. Pickering, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 41, D. C., March 26.)

Garrison Court Martial, Madison Barracks. Detail: Capt. J. M. Lee, A. H. Bowman, M. C. Foote, and Lieut. L. B. Lawton, 9th Inf. (Madison Barracks, March 30.)

**G. C. M. CASES.**

Corp. Albert L'Estocq, Troop I, 7th Cav., having been found guilty of drunkenness on duty, drawing weapons on his troop commander and threatening to kill him, and of threatening with a loaded pistol in his hand to shoot his first sergeant, was sentenced, "To be reduced to the grade of a private soldier, to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances and to be confined at hard labor for two years." Commenting on this case the reviewing authority, Gen. Wheaton says: "The fact that the accused was under the influence of liquor and in such a drunken frenzy as to be incapable of premeditation of felonious intent, cannot be considered as relieving him from responsibility for his acts. It has been distinctly held by the highest courts that if a man of sound mind will voluntarily put himself in a condition to do mischief generally, it is against sound public policy to relieve him from the consequences of his wrongful act while in that condition. The act of making himself drunk and the criminal act committed while drunk combine, and the criminal act takes its beginning in becoming intoxicated. The grave offences of which the accused in this case stands convicted, fully merit the punishment adjudged, and the sentence is approved. In consideration, however, of the unanimous recommendation of the court to clemency, induced by the excellent character heretofore sustained by the accused, and in view of his gallantry in action with Indians, as testified to by officers of his regiment, the period of confinement is reduced from two years to five months. As mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed at Fort Huachuca, A. T." (S. O. 11, D. C., Feb. 11.)

**MILEAGE.**—The Paymaster General, in a recent letter to Chief Paymasters, referring to the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury as to the payment of travel fare over 50 per cent. railroads, advises them that the Auditor for the War Department disallows all such payments in excess of 50 per cent., and that, therefore, in paying mileage accounts involving such travel disallowances may, hereafter, be avoided by declining to pay more than one-half of the cost of travel fare over any of the 50 per cent. roads indicated in the map accompanying G. O. 77, A. G. O., 1892.

**WAR COLLEGE AND VICINITY.**

Lieut. Hutchins, in command of the Stiletto, and Ensign Tiegemeier, in command of the Leyden, are attending the speed trial trips of the Helena and the Wilmington at New London.

Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Lieut. Fletcher, of the Torpedo Station, has returned from a six weeks' visit in Washington.

Miss Vose, of Fort Adams, gave a small progressive euchre party in honor of Miss Simons, of the Torpedo Station, Thursday evening. Mrs. Wilcox and Mr. Aultman won the first prizes, and Mrs. Jordan and Mr. Zalinski, won the second prizes. Those present were, Mrs. Mitchell, the Misses Thompson, Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Simons, Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan, Lieuts. Zalinski, Aultman, Kessler, and Ensign Belknap, of the War College.

Mrs. Goodrich, wife of commander Goodrich, of the War College, has arrived, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Eleanor Goodrich.

Dr. Simons has been relieved from duty at the Torpedo Station, and after escorting his family to Portland, he will assume his new duties on board the Columbia. Lieut. and Mrs. Jackson, of Fort Adams, spent a few days in New York with Mrs. Levy.

Asst. Surg. Pleadwell has been ordered to the Constellation on temporary duty.

Miss Wallace entertained a few of her friends at luncheon, in honor of Miss Simons, Saturday afternoon.

**ADMISSIONS TO WEST POINT.**

The following have been appointed cadets of the Military Academy, West Point: J. Henry Stanard, Florence, 6th District, S. C.; John E. Breth, Altoona, 20th District, Pa.; George R. Spaulding, Monroe, 2d District, Mich.; John R. Doyle, Philadelphia, 1st District, Pa.; R. F. Harrell, alternate, Valdosta, 11th District, Ga.; W. D. McNeil, Waycross, 11th District, Ga.; G. W. Duvall, Cheraco, 5th District, S. C.; Baxter S. Moore, alternate, Chester, 5th District, S. C.; William Clarke, alternate, Madison, 8th District, Ga.; Walter I. Boswell, Penfield, 8th District, Ga.; Emil Beyer, Brooklyn, 5th District, N. Y.; George W. Cochen, alternate, Brooklyn, 5th District, N. Y.; Francis F. Dunbar, New Orleans, 1st District, La.; Henry C. Jewett, Buffalo, 32d District, N. Y.; Clarence H. Knight, Gainesville, 2d District, Fla.; Harvey B. Inman, Dayton, 34th District, N. Y.

**JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.**

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 31, 1897.

The athletic tournament fixed for to-morrow is postponed until Friday. It has been raining all night and day, and, even if it should clear up, it is doubtful if the ground would be in condition for these kind of sports.

Last Saturday, after the regular troop inspection, the command was turned out for regimental review, Gen. Henry commanding, and made as good a showing as could be expected with all the recruits we have, who have never attended anything of the kind before.

The two new double sets of officers' quarters, which have been erected here during the winter, will be ready for use in about two weeks, and the new set of barracks is expected to be ready in about two months. This will make possible the tearing down of the old barracks on the north side of the old parade ground and the officers' quarters on the south side, and if then the old quartermaster building and the guard house be removed, we will have a splendid parade ground for parades and reviews.

A sub-committee of nine non-commissioned officers will, pursuant to S. O. 56, this post, meet at 1 P. M. to-day to submit to the Exchange Council its views in respect to the immediate internal operations of the exchange, and recommend any changes that may be desired by the enlisted men.

Capt. Samuel W. Fountain, 8th U. S. Cav., has been appointed military secretary to the Secretary of War. Capt. Fountain was born in Virginia, but was appointed to the Military Academy from Ohio, in 1866, and served during a portion of the war in the 140th Ohio Volunteers.



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Messrs. Blackwood, of Edinburgh, Scotland, have recently published the "Life of Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon," by C. C. P. Fitzgerald.

Little, Brown & Co. issue this week Capt. Mahan's great work on "The Life of Nelson," which he has labored on for many years. The book will be in two volumes of over 400 pages each, and the portraits and illustrations will be of almost equal value with the text.

The hundred copies of the fifty-dollar edition of the Queen Victoria book, and the six hundred copies of the fifteen-dollar edition, which the Century Company have secured for the American market, are being rapidly subscribed for. The subscription price of the fifteen-dollar edition will be raised in London after the 15th of March to an equivalent of eighteen dollars. As both editions are printed from type and are strictly limited, they will be apt to increase in value very rapidly. All copies of the fifty-dollar edition were subscribed for in London at once, and not many are left in America.

Prof. E. Levasseur, of Paris, under the title, "Concentration of Industry and Machinery in the United States of America," records his observations of the remarkable fashion in which mechanical processes have permeated into the everyday life of our people. Such a large use of machinery involves an intensity of labor unknown upon the European continent, as his evidence amply demonstrates. It brings with it a concentration of industry peculiar to the United States. While it brings attendant evils, the wheels of progress do not move backward, and the advantages outweigh in large part the inconveniences. It is the conclusion of the author that industry in the United States is better equipped than anywhere else. The book is published by American Academy of Political and Social Science.

An Italian paper, "La Capitali," published in Rome, concludes a description of President McKinley's inauguration, by saying: "Nothing was so grand as the parade which characterized the democracy of America. After the inaugural address, the President, having reviewed the

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troops, went on foot to the White House, always followed by the crowd, which was singing 'Yankee Doodle' and 'The Star-Spangled Banner.' The President, having gone through such a fatiguing day, has yet to assist at a public banquet of ten thousand covers. The ball, which marked the end of this joyous day, was one of unheard magnificence. It certainly was original to see one hundred thousand persons dancing in a tent in the public gardens."

Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., contributes to the April St. Nicholas an article about lighthouses, which he calls "The Lights that Guide in the Night." Lieut. Ellicott says: One seldom thinks, when he watches the brightly cheering and safely guiding light of a lighthouse, what ceaseless watching and patient heroism it takes to keep the light burning year in and year out through all weathers. Generally there is for each light only a keeper with two assistants, and often the keeper is assisted only by his wife, sons, or daughters. Even the most comfortably situated lighthouses are generally on lonely headlands, with no human dwelling near. Others are on outlying rocks, or islands swept by the sea, and wholly cut off from the land except in fair weather. There are even a few which, built upon sunken reefs, seem to rise from the very bed of the ocean, and against which storm-driven seas break with shocks which shake them to their foundations. Such are the Eddystone Lighthouse, off the coast of England at the entrance to the English Channel, and our own Minot's Ledge Light, near the entrance to Boston Harbor. These two are the most isolated and exposed lighthouses in the world. They were built at the utmost peril to human life. Each was swept away by storms after completion and had to be rebuilt.

Following is the summing up of a decision by Second Comptroller Mausur on the subject of the status of a retired officer: "In conclusion, I sum up the status of a retired Army officer to be as follows, to wit: He may hold any civil office under the Government save and except that of a Senator or Member of the House of Representatives, which, by the Constitution are inhibited to him, or to any officer, civil or military, under the United States; that he can draw his pay as a retired officer, and also draw the salary or compensation of any civil office or employment he may hold under the Government; assuming always that the duties of the civil office are performed under and by virtue of a commission appointing him to that office, which he holds in addition to his rank as a retired officer." Sec. 2, Stat. at Large, Chapter 174, provides as follows: "No person who holds an office, the salary or annual compensation of which amounts to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars, shall be appointed to or hold any other office to which compensation is attached, unless specially heretofore or hereafter specially authorized thereto by law; but this shall not apply to retired officers of the Army or Navy whenever they may be elected to public office or whenever the President shall appoint them to office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

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The Boston "Globe" of March 25 tells us that a very select and distinguished audience gathered in Huntington hall, March 24, to listen to the first in a series of ten lectures on naval warfare to be delivered by Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N. (retired), under the auspices of the Lowell Institute. Besides many well-known educators there were also present a large delegation of naval officers from Charlestown, including Adml. J. N. Miller, Capt. John W. Philip, Comdr. Very and Comdr. Lyon. Capt. Mahan was given unmistakable evidence of the esteem in which those in the audience held him, his appearance on the platform being the signal for loud applause. He spoke from manuscript, but delivered his thoughts in a very fluent and audible manner, with the result that every word penetrated to the furthest corners of the room. Friends of arbitration would undoubtedly have been chagrined had they been present and heard the burst of applause that greeted the Captain's statement that a worse evil than war is the acquiescence of a people in wrong carried beyond the point of human endurance. He declared that one of the greatest obstacles in the way of war nowadays is the close financial relations which exist between nations, owing to the increased facilities for intercommunication and travel. Another is the fear of war and its consequences, of which the great powers are giving an excellent example at the present time in their determination not merely to prevent the insurgent Cretans from receiving help from outside, but also to prevent them from helping themselves. Military and naval men, however, declared the Captain, rightly believe that the greatest safeguard against war is found to lie in preparation for war; the nation which is best prepared is the least likely to have war. It is not proper, he said, to characterize warfare as brutal, for, if wisely carried on and heroically waged, it is one of the best illustrations of moral virtue as exemplified in heroic self-sacrifice. The fact that we have so many different types of modern war vessels was cited to show that the best method of producing an efficient ship has not yet been attained.

The New York "World" publishes some incorrect statements concerning the vacant office of postmaster at West Point. Lieut. Charles Braden, U. S. A., is not an applicant for the vacant place, as stated, nor does he intend to be. The daughter of Mrs. Harrington, who is an applicant for the position, is a teacher in the public schools of Grand Rapids, Mich., and her son, who lives at Dallas, Texas, is past the age of admission to the Military Academy, so that he is not likely to become a cadet "within the next two years," unless the law is changed. A pathetic story is told in the New York "Journal" of James Garvey, an old soldier, who has been the official mail carrier at the Military Academy under Miss Berard. The "Journal" says: "Between the venerable postmistress and the letter-carrier there exists a strong friendship. With Garvey, Miss Berard's word has more weight than the commands of the General of the Army. When Miss Berard forwarded her resignation to Washington, Garvey wept like a child. His comrades tried to cheer him up, made every effort to divert his mind from Miss Berard's resignation, but it was all in vain. The veteran was absolutely broken-hearted at the prospect. Last Sunday Garvey was removed to the Soldiers' Home almost a nervous wreck. To complicate matters pneumonia developed. Young Dr. Mason, one of the most skillful physicians in the Army, is doing all that science can suggest to nurse the broken-hearted man back to health, but his vitality was so weakened before he came to the hospital that it is doubtful whether Dr. Mason's efforts will be successful."

This story has a sad ending in the death of Garvey, which occurred on Sunday afternoon last. He had nearly completed thirty years of service and would soon have been retired. The funeral services were held at the Soldiers' Chapel on Tuesday afternoon at 4.15. Rev. Father Doyle, of Highland Falls, officiating. The interment was at the post cemetery. The funeral was attended by a large number of the officers of the post, by all of whom the deceased was highly esteemed.



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## Hohenlohe's "CONVERSATIONS ON CAVALRY."

The translation of Hohenlohe's "Conversations on Cavalry," by Lieut. Carl Reichmann, 9th Inf., has appeared in England in book form, under the able editorship of Capt. F. N. Maude, late R. E., P. S. C. Through some error Lieut. Reichmann appears on the title page as belonging to the 6th U. S. Cav. As very aptly stated in the author's preface, the book is no "sofa literature," dealing as it does with the minutiae of training that is to make an efficient combination of the soldier and his mount. The translation lays bare to the English reader the methods of cavalry training followed by the Germans, and illustrates the painstaking ways so characteristic of them in their Army as well as elsewhere. Gen. Luck, Insp. Gen. of Cav. for Great Britain and Ireland, had his personal thanks conveyed to Lieut. Reichmann for making the book accessible to the British cavalry.

Under its "Notices of New Books," the "Broad Arrow" March 20, 1897, devotes considerable space to the work and says among other things:

"The book contains some practical advice on the swimming of horses and crossing of fords, which latter recalls certain painful memories of the passage of the Cabul River by cavalry by night in 1879, where ignorance of such practices resulted in the almost complete loss of a squadron of one of our best regiments. We miss with regret any reference to reconnaissance, or, what we call detached duties, and can only hope that this want may yet be supplied. As a practical exposition of what an earnest enthusiast in cavalry believes to be necessary for the perfection of the arm, the book will be heartily welcomed and carefully studied by the ever increasing number of our cavalry officers, who desire to see their arm worthy both of the noble past and of the grand future which lies before it. We cannot close this notice without bearing testimony to the excellent translation by Lieut. Reichmann, U. S. Cav., which gives, in readable English, the somewhat technical phraseology of the German 'manège,' and where this becomes untranslatable, as in such words as 'kniefeln' and 'tummeln,' contents himself with a paraphrase in a footnote. Finally, not the least interesting portion of the book is Capt. Maude's preface; his acquaintance with the German cavalry is well known."

We understand that Hohenlohe's "Letters on Strategy," which were translated by Lieut. Reichmann some time ago, will soon appear in England, under the same able editorship as the "Conversations on Cavalry." The first of the two volumes of the "Letters on Strategy" illustrates the principles of strategy on several campaigns of the nineteenth century; the second volume is devoted to the campaign of Sedan and the practical application of strategy through the medium of the general staff.

## TRIAL OF NEW GUNBOATS.

Two new gunboats, built for the United States Navy by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, have within the past few days both undergone their official trial trip and both by exceeding the contract speed requirements, have netted the builders a handsome bonus. The trials were held on Long Island Sound, from Norton's Point to Oldfield Light, the course being 27 knots. The first trial was that of the Wilmington, whose contract speed was 13 knots, and she succeeded in doing a little better than 15, according to unofficial figures. The time as given was figured out by George R. Mould, the draughtsman for the Newport News Shipbuilding Company. It was figured that the Wilmington on the outward run against wind and sea averaged 14½ knots. The Wilmington began the race back to the starting point at 11:04:20. She covered the first lap in 27:05;

the second in 24:45, or two minutes and one-half seconds faster than on the outward trip; the third in 24:30, and the fourth in 26:35. On the return trip the Wilmington ran into a snowstorm. She reached the end of the course at 3:35:54 P. M. As the conditions regarding the test called for a four-hour trial the Wilmington used up the twenty-four minutes remaining in getting back to New London. The revolutions at the start were 267, and the maximum reached was 277. The gauge was fixed for 190 pounds pressure, and the extreme limit reached was 189. The ship consumed about twelve tons of coal on the run. The heat was so intense that the yellow paint around the smokestack was burned off. The trial was successful in every way, and the premium for her builders is said to be about \$40,000.

The Helena underwent her trial on March 29. The time on the outward run was 1 hour 45 minutes and 40 seconds, just 7 minutes and 32 seconds closer than the Wilmington's speed on the outward run. The tide was about slack and the wind light. The Helena carried 180 pounds of steam, and an average revolution of 270 to the minute. The highest speed attained was 282 and the lowest 276. The gunboat came about for the return at 10:42:25. She rolled up the 6¼ knots intervening between the first and second mark boats in 26.45. On the second lap the Helena made the distance in 24.17—a 16.75 knot pace. There were 13½ knots left. The Helena entered upon it, running steadily and fast. The third lap on the run home proved to be the fastest and was made in 23.44, a pace better than 17 knots. The Helena had made better time than her sister ship, and she had only to maintain it to win a bigger premium. She kept to work splendidly and covered the last lap in 24.39, making an average speed of 15.80 knots. The tidal calculations will be slightly against the ship, but 15.75 will be claimed for the Helena, and it is expected that she will be allowed a premium of \$50,000. The weather in both trials was favorable.

## CHINESE AND JAPANESE NAVIES.

The Chinese Government has decided to order four more armored cruisers, two fast cruisers, and several torpedo destroyers, all of the English type. This is owing to the increased demand in Japan's navy. China will not order any vessels of over 10,000 tons, as she has neither harbors nor docks suitable for them. The programme for several years to come will be to order vessels of 8,000 tons. Voluntary retrenchments made at the palaces of the Emperor, Empress and Dowager Empress are to be devoted toward strengthening the new navy. The new Japanese battleship Fuji is characterized in the English press as "a very terrible monster." She is of the Royal Sovereign type, the latest improved British battleship. Her displacement is 12,450 tons; she is 400 feet long, 73 feet in breadth of beam, and she requires 26½ feet of water to keep her off the bottom when down to load draught. Her armament consists of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, ten 6-inch rapid-firing guns, twenty 3-pounder Hotchkiss long quick-fires and four lighter guns, and five torpedo tubes. She is lighted throughout by electricity, with five great searchlights, and she carries thirteen (an unlucky number, the sailors will say) boats. Her Harveyized armor plating has a combined weight of 1,600 tons, some of the plates weighing 28 tons, each of which cost \$14,350. She is now being completed by the Thames Shipbuilding Company, and the English naval experts—so generous and modest in their assertions—aver that, "next to our own and the Russian, there are no battleships which are superior or should be placed second to the Fuji."

The Naval Intelligence Bureau has received information that one of two of the most powerful war vessels in the world is soon to be under construction in Great Britain for the Japanese Government. No vessel now afloat or contemplated will have such displacements or formidable batteries. These two ships will cost nearly \$4,000,000 each, and will be delivered to Japan in about two and a half years. The biggest battleships of the British navy have 14,900 tons displacement, or nearly 3,000 tons more than the Kearsarge type, with a coal-carrying capacity of 900 tons. The new Japanese vessels will have a displacement of 14,850 tons and a coal-carrying capacity of 700 tons.

These vessels are to have wire-wound guns as their main battery instead of the jacketed guns. They will be of 12-inch caliber, which the British claim are equal to American 13-inch built-up guns, such as are carried on the Indiana. Four of the wire guns will be in the two turrets, fore and aft, heavily protected by 18 inches of nickel-steel armor. In the broadside batteries will be the ten 6-inch quick-firing guns of 40 calibers, twenty 47-millimeter, two half-pound Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, and five torpedo dischargers, four being below water and one above, the latter through the stem. The muzzles of the four heavier guns will be at least 25 feet above water, which will enable the pieces to be fought in the heaviest seas. There are two military masts to each vessel, with fighting tops, and a second top at the masthead for searchlight and distant signaling purposes.

These ships are the first of a number the Japanese Government will have built abroad. Two are now being constructed in the United States, one at Cramp's, the other at San Francisco, both of which will be of the Baltimore type of cruiser.

Mr. Lewis Morris Iddings has an article in "Scribner's Magazine" for April, which shows how much remains to be done before we secure our proper place as a maritime nation. He advises Americans who wish to reach South America to go by way of England, whence magnificent ships having comfortable accommodations, ex-

cellent table and service, and much deck space, furnish regular communication with the South American ports on the Atlantic coast, and with the West Indian Islands. There are no better steamers, however, than those plying between New York and Europe, so that American lines can be patronized to this extent with comfort in reaching the South.

Mr. Iddings gives some hints on the subject of comfortable traveling, but he is unable to answer the question as to which is the best month for sailing for Europe over the tempestuous Atlantic. The chances against good weather are the greatest from the middle of September to the 1st of November; yet he has crossed in October and December when it was like summer, and the worst storm he ever met with was in the month of July. If the weather is fine so that one can spend most of the time out on deck, the passage seems short to him who likes the sea, even on slow boats, which means eight or nine days out. As an index to the number of Americans visiting Europe, which, in the opinion of Mr. Iddings, is greatly exaggerated, he gives the following police statistics of the number visiting Paris:

	1893.	1894.	1895.
English .....	46,190	44,027	43,373
Americans .....	39,322	40,685	42,317
Germans .....	31,402	33,278	36,224

If, on an average, each of these spends \$1,000 on his trip, the total of which would be required to meet their expenses is \$42,317,000, which is a good deal less than \$100,000,000, the sum estimated and accepted in recent discussions on this point. In 1883, according to police estimates, Americans visiting Paris were not more than 20,000, so that the number has more than doubled in thirteen years. These statistics do not include the resident Americans—about 10,000—who constitute the so-called American colony in Paris. Artists and all, they probably spend \$10,000,000, which must be added to the \$42,317,000. The total number of foreigners alighting in Paris annually, according to the police, is about 250,000. Apart from the 122,000 English, Germans and Americans, classified above, 128,000 remain to be apportioned among the other nationalities of the world, principally as Russians, Austrians, Italians, Belgians, Swiss, Swedes, British colonists, Servians, Roumanians and Greeks. French provincials who visit Paris every year are 600,000, also according to official figures.

M. Margall estimates that the loss of the North American colonies cost England two thousand millions, and that the wars regarding Cuba have cost Spain as much. England, thanks to the teaching of Cobden and the Manchester League, have seen the necessity of changing their colonial policy, and have granted autonomy to all their colonies, and Spain must conform to modern progressive ideas, and act similarly. As regards the United States and its apprehended intervention as in the case of Venezuela and England, he considers that Europe unnecessarily alarms itself about the Monroe Doctrine and the cry of "America for the Americans." If America, as is only natural and reasonable, objects to the establishment of new colonies in her territories, at least she respects those already established. And why should Europe, which exists in a perpetual state of war, why should it show astonishment if America claim the right of interference in these colonial matters? Did not France recognize the independence of the American colonies before even the war was concluded? Did not Spain follow suit? The present century affords numerous instances of such interventions, e. g., France intervened in Spain in 1823. Later France, England and Russia favored the Greeks in the War of Independence. In 1848 the Catholic Powers interfered at Rome, and Russia mediated between Austria and Hungary. Again, France assisted the Sardinians against the Austrians, and effected the union of Lombardy and Sardinia. The Spaniards themselves have twice interfered in Portuguese affairs, and in concert with France and England meddled with Mexico on purely economic questions. In a matter of the Public Debt England and France interfered in Egypt. In conclusion, M. Margall expressed his belief that the intervention of the United States to put an end to the war with Cuba would be a great blessing for Cuba, Spain and the whole world.

It is expected that orders will shortly be issued by the Navy Department to the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, where the old frigate Constitution now lies, to place her in readiness to make a voyage at sea. Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, has been in consultation with Secretary Long and Chief Constructor Hichborn respecting the execution of the clause of the Naval Appropriation bill providing \$8,000 for refitting the Constitution, the money being immediately available. The officials consulted agree as to the propriety of going ahead with the work of repair without regard to the final disposition of the vessel. Mr. Fitzgerald has applied to have the Constitution at Boston Oct. 19 next, which will be the hundredth anniversary of the launch of the ship. The citizens of Massachusetts intend to make a great demonstration on that occasion, hoping to secure the attendance of the President and Cabinet.

The charter for the "Sailors' Rest" or club for enlisted men of the U. S. Navy has been granted by the Legislature, and signed by the Governor, and the Trustees met at the Chamber of Commerce, 32 Nassau street, on Friday, April 2, at 3 p. m., to perfect the organization, adopt by-laws and elect officers. The Trustees are Hon. William L. Strong, Mayor of New York; Hon. Frederick W. Wurster, Mayor of Brooklyn; James W. Elwell, Esq., Commo. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N.; Capt. Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N.; Commo. J. Pierpont Morgan, N. Y. Y. C.; Alexander E. Orr; Rear Adml. Henry Erlen, U. S. N.; Vernon H. Brown, Edward J. Berwind, S. Nicholson Kane, George Edward Kent, Clement A. Griscom, Jr., Eugene G. Blackford, William Berri.



## MR. MAXIM NON-SUITED.

The English court has rendered a judgment against Mr. Hiram S. Maxim in his suit for the infringement of his patent for smokeless powder by the manufacture of the cordite now used in the British services. The court sustained the validity of Mr. Maxim's patents, but denied that they had been infringed. Summing up the case, the "Scientific American" says: "In 1888, Mr. Maxim combined high grade gun cotton, that is, the insoluble variety of tri-nitro-cellulose, with nitro-glycerine to form an explosive, but as the tri-nitro-cellulose was not soluble in nitro-glycerine it was dissolved in acetone. The acetone was then evaporated out, leaving the compound nitro-glycerine and true gun cotton, and, to insure a greater degree of stability and uniformity in burning, various oils were experimented with. However, in the end, castor oil was found, everything considered, to be preferable; so the next year another patent was taken out for a powder consisting of tri-nitro-cellulose, nitro-glycerine and a suitable oil. The second claim of Mr. Maxim's patent is as follows: 'The manufacture of an explosive compound by first dissolving gun cotton by means of acetone or other solvent and then incorporating with the dissolved gun cotton, nitro-glycerine or similar material and castor oil or other suitable oil, substantially as hereinbefore described.' The English government had been using cylinder oil in place of castor oil, and to avoid the Maxim patent they called it 'mineral jelly.' Cylinder oil is the product of the same filtering process as is used in producing vaseline, and the government experts were obliged to admit in the trial that its utility for powder making is the same. One witness claimed that the cylinder oil was used, not to moderate the explosion, but to lubricate the bore of the gun. The same witness for the government had previously testified that the oil was used to prevent detonation—this testimony having been given in the Nobel trial. The judge gave judgment against the plaintiff. The burden of the judgment was to the effect that the cylinder oil which the government used was not an oil but a hydrocarbon, or, at any rate, that it could not be considered under the head of a 'suitable oil.' It was also decided that the proportions used by the government were different from those of Mr. Maxim, consequently they did not infringe in that respect; and yet it was admitted that according to the first claim of the patent all proportions were included.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 25.—2d Asst. Engr. G. H. Paul, to the Boutwell.  
2d Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck, Jr., granted ten days' leave.  
MARCH 26.—Engr. in Chief John W. Collins, to proceed to Boston, Mass., on inspection duty.  
2d Lieut. A. L. Gamble, to the Forward.  
3d Lieut. F. C. Billard, detached from the Forward and ordered to report at the Department.  
1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Maher, detached from the Tybee and ordered to report at the Department.  
2d Lieut. S. B. Winram, Jr., to the Fessenden.  
Capt. W. J. Herring, to the Corwin.  
MARCH 27.—1st Asst. Engr. J. E. Dorry, to the Hamilton.  
2d Asst. Engr. T. W. Ross, to the Perry.  
MARCH 28.—Sunday.  
MARCH 29.—No orders.  
MARCH 30.—1st Asst. Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, granted seven days' leave.  
MARCH 31.—Commanding officers of the revenue steamers Dallas and Woodbury, directed to assist at the speed trial of the U. S. Steamer Iowa, off Cape Ann, April 7, 1897.  
1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, granted eight days' leave.  
The following officers were recent visitors at the Department: Capt. Russell Glover, Superintendent of Construction, Revenue Cutter Service; Capt. W. J. Herring, 1st Lieut. J. H. Quinan, and Naval Constr. J. W. Lee.  
Mr. W. B. Howell, of New Jersey, has been appointed by the President, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, vice Assistant Secretary Hamlin. Mr. Howell will have direct charge of the Revenue Cutter Division, and his appointment gives great satisfaction to the officers of that corps.  
The revenue bark Chase will sail from Port Tampa for Charleston about April 8. A party from the Chase attended a pleasant informal dance given in their honor at the Bellevue, Belleair, Fla., March 29. Col. Yokum, of St. Louis, entertained the officers and cadets with a hop at the Verona Inn, Clearwater, on Friday night, March 26. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and Miss Isgood, of Detroit; the Misses Bouton, of Chicago; Miss Stanton, of Lexington; Mr. Le Beaume, of St. Louis, and Dr. Athey, of the Chase. The term of study for the cadets ends on March 31.

## IMPORTANT TO NAVY OFFICERS.

A case of great interest to all officers of our Navy has recently been decided by Judge Hanford in the United States District Court, at Seattle, Wash. A year ago, April 13, the steamship Transit, a Norwegian vessel, of the Puget Sound and Central American line, fouled with the United States Monterey, then lying at the dock where the freighter desired to load. An attempt was made to hold the commander of the Monterey, Nicoll Ludlow, responsible in damages, on the ground that she was lying without a permit inside a line where she had no right to be without such a permit. The court dismissed the case, with costs taxed to the plaintiff. The court says:  
"The Transit did not respond to her helm, nor stop her headway until she had struck the Monterey with great force, doing considerable damage. The amended libel shows affirmatively that the Transit was in fault, for she failed to obey her helm, which fact proves that she was an unmanageable vessel, and her officers should have kept at a safe distance from other vessels, or else they should have proceeded so cautiously that by use of her machinery the Transit could have stopped and reversed in time to have avoided the collision. This fault on the part of the Transit, as shown by the amended libel, is sufficient in itself to account for the collision. It is not pretended that the Monterey did anything whatever to cause the collision, except to remain stationary in the way of the Transit; the libel, however, seeks to throw the blame upon her commander, by alleging that she was anchored at an improper place, and that a city ordinance of the city of Seattle was violated by anchoring the vessel in the harbor without a permit from the harbor-master, and without being assigned to a place for anchoring. The authorities cited by the libellant's proctor do not sustain the position he has taken. I will refer to them briefly. The Clara, 102 U. S., 200-203. In this case a small schooner, having no watch on deck, was lying at anchor inside the Delaware breakwater, on a very dark night, when vessels were constantly arriving, for shelter from an approaching storm, one of which, in

proceeding to a proper anchorage, without any fault on her part, collided with and sunk the schooner. If a sufficient watch had been kept on deck of the latter, the collision might have been avoided. It was held that the vessel at anchor was wholly in fault. It appears by the opinion of the court that there was an entire failure to show that the other vessel was guilty of any fault of omission or commission, and so far from deciding that being anchored at an improper place was the controlling fact in fixing the liability, it is given as the conclusion of the court that 'the failure to keep a proper watch on deck of the Julia Newell, was the cause of the collision.'

In the case of the Clara, 102 U. S., 200-203, the court shows that the controlling part fixing the liability on the vessel at anchor was that "the failure to keep a proper watch on deck of the Julia Newell was the cause of the collision." In the case of the Armoria, 67 Fed. Rep., 362-368, 17-29, Judge Butler held that the burden of proof was on the vessel at anchor in the night time to show that she was in a proper place, exhibited a proper light, and maintained a watch. In the case of the North Star, 106 U. S., 17-29, there is nothing to establish liability upon a vessel at anchor if struck by another vessel, if her position was known to those in charge of the incoming vessel in time for them to have avoided the collision. The case of the Manitoba, 122, U. S., 97-111, cited, has no bearing on the questions at issue here. Concluding, the learned Judge says:

"A visible stationary object in any position cannot be regarded as the cause of an injury to a person, who, with full knowledge of its existence, unnecessarily comes in collision with it. The law does not authorize the application of destructive force against a wrong doer, when the wrong consists of a mere intrusion, without license, or a trespass upon uninclosed grounds or highways, whether public or private. I cannot regard the possession by Captain Ludlow of a permit from the harbor-master, or the want of it, as a circumstance having any influence whatever to cause or prevent the collision. I should be reluctant to hold the commander of a national ship to be an intruder in any port of the United States, in which she should choose to cast anchor, without permission previously obtained from the harbor-master. But it is unnecessary for me to pass upon the validity of the city ordinance pleaded as a restriction upon the freedom of a commanding officer to choose for himself a place to anchor a public vessel of the United States. The most that could be claimed under the ordinance would be the right to have an intruding vessel removed to a place assigned to her by the harbor-master, or to collect from the offending Captain the penalty for violation, prescribed by the ordinance. The principle involved is the same as in the case of The Blue Jacket, 144 U. S., 371-394, in which the Supreme Court of the United States decided that failure on the part of a steam tug to have on board a licensed mate, and to maintain a proper lookout while under way with a vessel in tow in the night time, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca, did not render the steam tug liable for damages caused by a collision, although the failure in the particulars mentioned, was a flagrant violation of the positive requirements of United States statutes. The reason for the decision being that the violation of law was not the cause of the collision.

"In view of all the facts alleged, it is my conclusion that no actionable wrong on the part of the defendant is shown, therefore the libel will be dismissed with costs."

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

H. Q. A., A. G. O. MARCH 27, 1897.

Appointments, promotions, etc., of commissioned officers recorded in the A. G. A. during the week ending Saturday, March 27, 1897.

## Appointment.

Maj. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, to be Lieutenant Colonel, March 15, 1897, to fill an original vacancy.

## Promotions and Assignments.

Capt. Charles Shaler, to be Major, Feb. 22, 1897, vice Arnold, promoted.

2d Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, 10th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 2, 1897, vice Haines, 5th Cav., appointed Quartermaster—to the 5th Cav.

Add. 2d Lieut. Alfred E. Kennington, 7th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cav., March 2, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Rowell, promoted.

1st Lieut. Louis P. Brant, Adj., 1st Inf., to be Captain, Feb. 6, 1897, vice Barry, 1st Inf., appointed Assistant Adjutant General, who resigns his line commission—to the 1st Inf.

2d Lieut. Hiram McL. Powell, 2d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 6, 1897, vice Noble, 1st Inf., appointed Adjutant—to the 1st Inf.

2d Lieut. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 10, 1897, vice Davis, 4th Inf., appointed Commissary of Subsistence, who resigns his line commission—to the 4th Inf.

2d Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz, 6th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 12, 1897, vice Leavell, 24th Inf., promoted—to the 24th Inf.

2d Lieut. Henry T. Ferguson, 23d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1897, vice Hall, 13th Inf., resigned—to the 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. Henry G. Learnard, 19th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, March 1, 1897, vice Owen, 14th Inf., dismissed—to the 14th Inf.

The operation of par. 7, S. O. 64, March 19, relating to 1st Lieut. Wm. J. D. Horne, 9th Cav., is suspended until further notice. Chaplain Francis H. Weaver, 10th Cav., granted leave until further orders on account of disability. (H. Q. A., April 1.)

Circular 6, April 1, 1897, H. Q. A., directs that wherever there are troops belonging to the line of the Army under command of commissioned officers, enlistments and re-enlistments shall be made as necessity requires and opportunity offers. The circular also directs this amendment under General Court Martial "to be dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay and allowances." Suppress the words "Due him," after the word allowances.

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Daniel L. Howell, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. Joseph C. Fox, 13th Inf.; Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th Inf.; Edmund L. Butts, 21st Inf.; Henry J. Hunt, 15th Inf.; Jules G. Ord, 18th Inf.; Albert D. Niskern, 20th Inf.; Truman O'Murphy, 19th Inf.; Francis H. Schoeffel, 9th Inf.; William H. Bertsch, 15th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

The following named officers will report in person to Col. William R. Shafter, 1st Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination as to their fitness for promotion, and, upon the conclusion of their examinations, will return to their proper stations: 2d Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 15th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

2d Lieut. Charles Miller, 11th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. Joseph T. Haskell, 17th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 30.)

## THE NAVY.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy.

G. O. 470. NAVY DEPT. MARCH 22, 1897.

The Department notes the frequency with which, when the punishment of solitary confinement in irons, on bread and water, is imposed, the interval between full rations is made five days. As this is the maximum interval allowed by the Regulations, it should only be ordered in cases of maximum offenses. It is believed that a shorter interval on bread and water is less liable to work injury to the health of enlisted men, and will, except in a very few cases, be found equally effective for the correction of ordinary offenses.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

G. O. 471, MARCH 24, 1897. NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Commanders of squadrons and ships, and officers in charge of departments, are enjoined to exercise strict economy in the use of material and the expenditure of stores. When in port, dynamo will not, as a rule, be used between 11 P. M. and the time all hands are called in the morning, and during day time only such electric lights will be used as may be required for the proper care of the ship and to efficiently perform necessary work. The ordinary boat duty of ships must be performed by the pulling boats. Steam launches will be used only when the distance, weather and other circumstances make it necessary or advisable.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary.

It is expected that as a result of this order the coal bills of the Navy Department will be reduced \$100,000 a year.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 26.—Surg. C. U. Gravatt, ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, April 5.

Civil Engr. F. O. Maxson, detached from Mare Island and Yard, April 30, and ordered to Navy Yard, League Island, May 6.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, detached from Navy Yard, N. Y., April 20, and ordered to the Mare Island Yard, April 26.

Civil Engr. C. C. Wolcott, detached from League Island and Yard, May 6, and ordered to Navy Yard, N. Y.

MARCH 27.—Asst. Surg. J. C. Pryor, ordered to the Naval Laboratory and Department of Instruction, April 5.

Acting Gunner H. Campbell, ordered to the Amphitrite, April 2.

George H. Washburn, appointed pay clerk for naval station, New London, Paym. Slocum.

Pay Clerk H. H. Wort's appointment at New London revoked after settlement of accounts.

Ensign E. H. Campbell, detached from the Philadelphia and ordered to the Alert.

MARCH 29.—Asst. Surg. G. D. Costigan, detached from the Vermont, April 5, and ordered to the Lancaster, per steamer, April 7.

Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, ordered to the Navy Yard, New York, April 12.

Lieut. Comdr. F. Singer, detached from the Terror, April 6, and ordered to the Raleigh, as executive.

Lieut. Comdr. P. Garst, detached from the Raleigh, April 6, and ordered to the Raleigh, as executive.

Asst. Surg. F. C. Cook, ordered to examination for promotion, New York, April 5.

Capt. H. L. Howison, ordered for examination for promotion, Washington, March 31.

MARCH 30.—Comdr. J. F. Merry, ordered to command the Machias per steamer, April 10.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Field, detached from the command of the St. Mary's, April 5, ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder, detached from Washington yard and ordered to command the St. Mary's, April 15.

Lieut. O. W. Lowry, detached from the Amphitrite, April 6, and ordered to New York, in charge branch Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. W. M. Irwin, detached from the Alliance April 4, and ordered to the Amphitrite, April 6.

Comdr. R. P. Leary, order detaching from the Katahdin revoked.

Lieut. C. S. Richman, detached from the Raleigh on relief, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. Wm. Winder, detached from the Katahdin and ordered to the Raleigh.

Lieut. Wm. E. Sewell, detached from the Mare Island Yard, April 20, and ordered to the Columbia, April 20.

Lieut. W. H. Driggs, detached from the Columbia, April 30, ordered home and ordered three months.

Lieut. R. F. Lopez, appointed also Inspector of Equipment, Union Iron Works, and ordered to the Mare Island yard.

Comdr. J. F. Merry, order of March 18 to command the Katahdin revoked.

Lieut. R. P. Lopez, appointed also Inspector of Equipment, Union Iron Works.

We regret to learn of the illness at his home in New York, of Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A. His son, Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., 1st U. S. Art., has come to New York from St. Augustine, to see him.

APRIL 1.—Asst. Surg. D. H. Morgan, detached from Naval Laboratory, New York, April 6, and ordered to Naval Academy, April 8.

Lieut. Comdr. W. J. Barnette, ordered to the coast Survey.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons, detached from the Michigan, ordered home, and granted sick leave for one month.

P. A. Paym. F. T. Arms, detached from League Island, April 15, ordered home, and to be ready for sea.

Rear Adm. F. M. Ramsay, placed on retired list, April 5.

## NAVY NOMINATIONS.

MARCH 31.—Lieut. Comdr. Albert R. Couden, to be a Commander in the Navy from the 14th day of March, 1897, vice Comdr. Charles V. Gridley, promoted.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

MARCH 30.—Commo. Joseph N. Miller, to be a Rear Admiral.

P. A. Surg. Henry B. Fitts, to be a Surgeon.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The order of completion of the repairs of vessels now going on at Mare Island yard has been changed to the following: Concord, Baltimore, Mohican, Charleston, Ranger, and Hartford. The Concord is very nearly finished and the Baltimore could be completed in two weeks if necessary. The latter will probably become the flagship of the Pacific squadron, and the Philadelphia will be put out of commission. The vessels are having a general overhauling, the Ranger and Hartford being practically rebuilt. No attempt is being made to increase the speed of the vessels as their shape and material of construction will not admit of their exceeding 11 or 12 knots. The Hartford will have a new battery



when finally completed, but the armament of the more modern ships will not be changed.

The U. S. S. Adams, at present on a cruise with apprentice boys, put into port at San Diego, Cal., Sunday morning, March 21, after a cruise of thirty-five days from San Francisco, all well on board. For the first ten days after leaving San Francisco the vessel encountered very rough weather, and many boys were naturally very sick. The Adams was to remain at San Diego until April 1, and then sail for Magdalena Bay, thence to Honolulu, thence to Port Angeles, Wash., arriving back at San Francisco about July 15. During the cruise the vessel has been under sail all the time, and the boys have thus had an experience in sailing a ship impossible for them to acquire in any other way. Three thousand two hundred and fifty miles have been sailed thus far, going as far south as Cape San Lucas.

Admiral George Montt, of the Chilean Navy, who was in Chicago last week, said to a reporter there: "I am in America to inspect the naval resources of the country and the different kinds of armament. I have already visited the leading Navy Yards of the East, through the courtesy of the Government, and while I was on my way to San Francisco I thought I would stop off at some lake ports to see the inland shipbuilding. I have been much impressed with the recent advances in naval architecture, as shown by the United States warships and by the improved armament. The amount of inland shipping, too, amazes me. The United States should in time be a really great naval power."

The ram Katahdin, now at Hampton Roads, is soon to be put out of commission. She has shown herself to be a seaworthy and efficient craft, exhibiting fine points, particularly in the recent great storm in which some of the ships of Admiral Bunce's squadron suffered severely. She will be laid up in ordinary at League Island and Navy Yard.

It is proposed to place as many vessels as possible at the disposition of the naval militia during the coming practice season. Practically the entire North Atlantic squadron, the Michigan on the lakes, and some of the vessels of the Pacific squadron will be employed in instructing the naval militia.

The United States Cruiser Yantic ran aground on the 29th of March at Port Nueva Palmora, at the mouth of the Uruguay River, and later succeeded in getting off all right. The Navy Department has received very little information concerning the accident, but it is believed that the injuries will not be serious. The Yantic is an old-timer and was condemned in 1894, but repairs and alterations were made in her, however, and she has been kept in commission on the South Atlantic Station. She is a fourth-class, single-screw corvette, built of wood, and has a displacement of 410 tons and is of about 500 horse power. Her armament consists of five guns. The Yantic is under orders to return to the United States, and when she returns she will be put out of commission and probably sold or broken up.

Torpedo boat No. 7 was successfully launched at Bristol, R. I., on Monday. She was christened the Dupont by Miss Lottie Converse, daughter of Comdr. Geo. A. Converse, U. S. N., in charge of the torpedo station at Newport, R. I.

The U. S. battleship Iowa left Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia, on Monday, March 20, proceeding to New York Navy Yard, where she was placed in timber dry dock, No. 3, for scraping and painting her hull. She will probably leave for Boston on Saturday, April 3, for her trial trip over the official course from Cape Ann to Cape Porpoise on Monday next. For every quarter of a knot over sixteen, the required minimum, the contractors will receive a premium of \$50,000. The contract price for the Iowa was \$3,010,000, and on Wednesday the official trial will take place. Capt. R. W. Sargent is in command of the Iowa, and Mr. E. S. Cramp, superintending engineer of the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company, will direct the proceedings. Mr. John Patterson and Mr. Nelson Johnson will assist Mr. Cramp, and the crew will consist of about four hundred men.

The Board of Bureau Chiefs of the Navy Department has been in consultation during the past few days with Secretary Long concerning the preparation of the advertisement for proposals for the three new torpedo boats authorized by the last Congress. The advertisement will probably be issued next week. Secretary Long has decided that the appropriation of \$800,000 shall not include armament and armor, for which an additional appropriation must be asked for. This decision is contrary to the view taken by Secretary Herbert and most previous secretaries. It will enable the department to contract for vessels of larger size than at first contemplated.

At a test at the naval proving grounds at Indian Head, Md., on Monday, a Carpenter projectile six inches in diameter was fired at the wing of the re-entered portion of a port plate, five and one-half inches thick, made by the Carnegie Company, representing a group designed for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky. The angle of impact was 45 degrees. The wing was broken off through the point of impact, and hurled backward with great velocity, being found 80 feet in the rear of the target. The shell was smashed into fragments. The test indicated that there must be a change in the shape of plates of this character or their use may become a source of serious danger in war. A test was also made of two plates representing the protective deck plates for the Kearsarge and Kentucky. They were two and three-quarter inches thick, and were fired at with a six-inch gun. The line of fire was at angle of 7 degrees with the surface of the plates. The shells were broken and the plates dished but not penetrated or cracked.

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Rear Adml. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

**ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson.** Address at San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. On a cruise with apprentices. Her itinerary is: Arrive Magdalena Bay April 1, leave April 8; arrive Hilo, H. I., May 1, leave May 10; arrive Honolulu May 13, leave May 27; arrive Port Angeles June 28,

leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8, leave July 10; arrive Esquimaux July 10, leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

**ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.)** Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu under orders to proceed home.

**ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney.** (Training-ship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

**AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.)** Sailed from Charleston, S. C., April 1, for Lamberts Point, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

**BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold.** (e. s.) At Smyrna. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

**BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.)** Making surveys in Jiquilisco Bay, Salvador. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (a. s.)** At Hong Kong, China, April 1.

**BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.)** At League Island, Pa., for repairs. Address League Island, Pa.

**CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.)** Sailed from Santa Lucia, March 27, for Bahia en route to South Atlantic station, taking out stores for the Yantic and Lancaster. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.)** At Naples, Italy, March 26. Has been ordered to return to U. S., and will be relieved by the Raleigh.

**COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.)** At Hampton Roads, Va. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

**CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John McIowan (Training ship.)** Newport, R. I. Address there.

**DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (a. s.)** En route to United States. Was at Port Said March 30. Address Navy Yard, New York.

**DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.)** Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

**ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton.** (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher.** New York Navy Yard. Address there.

**ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.)** At La Guayra; to leave April 7; arrive Kingston April 14, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 5, leave May 15; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10. Address Kingston, Jamaica, care U. S. Consul.

**FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.)** At New York. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles ordered to command.

**FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.)** At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

**INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship),** Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

**INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.)** At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there.

**KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.)** Sailed from Norfolk March 31 for League Island, Pa., where she will go out of commission. At League Island, April 2.

**LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.)** (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

**MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (a. s.)** At Chefoo, China.

**MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield (n. a. s.)** Sailed from Port Royal April 1 for Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

**MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Horace Elmer (n. a. s.)** Sailed from Pensacola April 2 for Key West, Fla. Address there.

**MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.)** At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

**MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a. s.)** At New York. Address Tompkinsville, S. I.

**MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush.** At Erie, Pa. Address there.

**MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.)** At Mersina, Syria.

**MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.)** San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. C. D. Sigbee ordered to command April 19.

**MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (a. s.)** At Shanghai, China, to undergo some repairs.

**MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. a.)** At San Diego, Cal. Address there.

**MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.)** At Tampa, Fla. Address there.

**NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Silas Casey (n. a. s.)** (Flagship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

**OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (n. a. s.)** (Flagship.) At Hong Kong, China.

**OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)** Sailed from San Francisco, April 1, for Puget Sound. Address Brewerton, Washington.

**PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood.** Sailed from San Diego, Cal., March 31 for Hilo, H. I. Will relieve the Detroit on the Asiatic Station.

**PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)** Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) Sailed from Acapulco for San Diego, March 26, and was at latter place March 31. Will sail for Honolulu April 7, as a precautionary measure, it is understood, in anticipation of trouble with Japanese in Hawaii.

**PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (s. d.)** At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

**PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont.** At New London, Conn. Address there.

**PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)** At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

**RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. J. B. Coghlan (n. a. s.)** At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. Has been ordered to the European station to relieve the Cincinnati.

**RICHMOND (Receiving-ship),** Capt. C. V. Gridley. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

**ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field (Public Marine School) New York.** Address, care of Board of Education, New York City. Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Reeder will command April 15.

**SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.)** (Flagship of the squadron.) Sailed from Alexandria March 30 for Mersina, where she was on April 2.

**SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.)**

On a cruise. Will arrive at St. Thomas about April 5; leave about April 10; arrive Capes of Delaware about April 23. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

**STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.** Address there.

**TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.)** Sailed from Charleston April 1, for Lamberts Point, Va. Address Fort Monroe.

**TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.)** At Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

**THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Sebree (s. d.)** Making surveys off Pacific coast of Mexico. Address San Diego, Cal.

**VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Merrill Miller (Receiving-ship.)** At New York Navy Yard.

**VESUVIUS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury.** On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

**WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. H. F. Pickens. (Receiving-ship.)** At Boston, Mass. Address there.

**YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (a. s.)** At Wuhu, March 25.

**YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (s. a. s.)** Has been ordered to return home; will go to navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Was reported aground at Port Nueva Palmira, mouth of Uruguay River, March 29, but later got off. Was at Montevideo April 2.

#### FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

**ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.)** Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. (s. d.) At San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

**FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.)** Lieut. F. Swift. Address Mackey Ferry, N. C. She sailed for Mackey Ferry, Albermarle Sound on March 25.

#### STATIONS OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

(All officers are requested to send in any items of interest to the service. Stations and mail addresses are given under respective vessels.)

**BOUTWELL, Capt. W. F. Kilgore, 2 guns.** Savannah, Ga.

**BEAR, Capt. Francis Tuttle, 4 guns.** (Home station, Seattle, Wash.)

**CALUMET, 1st Lieut. W. H. Cushing, Chicago, Ill.** On anchorage duty.

**CHANDLER, 1st Lieut. A. Buhner, 4 guns.** New York Harbor. Harbor duty.

**CHASE, Cadet Practice Ship (bark), 7 guns.** Capt. O. O. Hamlet. Address care Department. At St. Petersburg, Fla., under orders to proceed to Baltimore, Md.

**CRAWFORD, Capt. R. M. Clark in charge.** At Baltimore, Md., out of commission.

**COLFAX, Capt. W. D. Routh, 3 guns.** Headquarters at Charleston, S. C.

**GRANT, Capt. J. A. Slamm, 4 guns.** (Home station, Port Townsend, Wash.)

**CORWIN, 1st Lieut. B. L. Reed, in charge, 3 guns.** San Diego, Cal.

**DEXTER, Capt. C. A. Abbey, 2 guns.** Headquarters at New Bedford, Mass.

**DALLAS, Capt. Jas. H. Rogers, 4 guns.** Headquarters at Boston, Mass.

**FORWARD, Capt. H. B. Rogers, commanding, 2 guns.** At Key West, Fla., temporarily.

**FESSENDEN, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, 4 guns.** Headquarters at Detroit, Mich.

**GALVESTON, Capt. John Dennett, 3 guns.** Headquarters at Galveston, Tex. Undergoing repairs.

**GUTHRIE, 1st Lieut. John W. Howison.** On harbor duty at Baltimore, Md.

**HAMILTON, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, 1 gun.** Headquarters at Philadelphia, Pa.

**HAMLIN, 1st Lieut. W. C. DeHart.** Harbor duty, Boston, Mass.

**HARTLEY, 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt.** On harbor duty at San Francisco, Cal.

**HUDSON, 1st Lieut. C. H. McLellan.** Harbor duty, New York City.

**JOHNSON, Capt. A. B. Davis, 2 guns.** Headquarters at Milwaukee, Wis.

**McLANE, 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Reynolds, in command, 2 guns.** Headquarters at Key West, Fla. Temporarily at Tampa, Fla.

**MANHATTAN, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. McConnell.** Anchorage duty N. Y. Harbor.

**MORRILL, Capt. H. D. Smith, 1 gun.** Headquarters at Wilmington, N. C.

**PERRY, Capt. M. L. Phillips, 2 guns.** New Whatcomb, Wash.

**PENROSE, 1st Asst. Engr. N. E. Cutchin in charge.** Steam launch on harbor duty at Pensacola, Fla.

**RUSH, Capt. W. H. Roberts, 3 guns.** San Francisco.

**SPERRY (sloop), 1st Lieut. W. A. Failing.** Duty in connection with Life-Saving Service at Patchogue, N. Y.

**SEWARD, Capt. H. T. Blake, commanding; 1 gun.** Headquarters at Shieldsboro, Miss. Address Bay St. Louis, Miss.

**SMITH, 1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Harbor duty, New Orleans, La.**

**TYBEE, 1st Asst. Engr. G. B. Maher, in charge.** On harbor duty at Savannah, Ga.

**WINDOM, Capt. S. E. Maguire, 2 guns.** Headquarters at Baltimore, Md.

**WASHINGTON, 1st Lieut. O. S. Willey.** Harbor duty at Philadelphia, Pa.

**WOODBURY, Capt. W. H. Hand, 4 guns.** Headquarters at Portland, Me.

**WINONA, Capt. G. H. Gooding, 1 gun.** Headquarters at Newbern, N. C. Temporarily performing patrol duty on Florida coast. Address Key West, Fla.

#### ADMISSIONS TO ANNAPOLIS.

The following have been appointed cadets at the Naval Academy, Annapolis: J. J. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans, 1st District, La.; William S. Pye, Minneapolis, 5th District, Minn.; B. C. Allen, Ottawa, 2d District, Kan.; Frank B. Fryer, alternate, Marietta, 7th District, Ga.; Daniel T. Ghent, Belton, 7th District, Tex.; Frederick L. E. Brant, Chicago, 2d District, Ill.; William H. Allen, Florence, 6th District, S. C.; Bernard L. Tone, New York, 9th District, N. Y.; J. J. Harrigan, alternate, Chicago, 2d District, Ill.; David A. Weaver, Lexington, 8th District, Ga.; H. H. Broom, alternate, Carnesville, 8th District, Ga.; James A. Ackerson, Middleville, 4th District, Mich.; Guy Whitlock, Winona, 1st District, Minn.; Leonard P. Sperry, alternate, Wasioja, 1st District, Ind.; Alfred G. Howe, Bloomington, 2d District, Ind.; Jesse B. Fields, alternate, Bloomington, 2d District, Ind.



## IS CORDITE SAFE?

Under the above heading the London Daily Telegraph of Feb. 2 last, published the following article:

"It would be an exaggeration to state that owing to the violent explosion of the packages of cordite at Woolwich the other day a condition of panic had extended to the experimentalists and gunnery committees. The feeling among them at present rather is one of unrest. Doubts are beginning to be entertained of what may happen next, for the material known otherwise as smokeless gunpowder is used extensively in small arms and ordnance. Were one of the big gun charges to detonate, instead of firing and exploding in the usual way, not only would any gun in existence be shattered, but the occurrence would doubtless be accompanied by serious loss of life. The new butts on the marshes at Woolwich were thought dreary and remote enough to be safely used for conducting experiments with guns and explosives. Apparently such was not the case in this instance, for not only was the explosion widely felt, but it has really caused considerable damage to property. The ground where the experiment was carried out being rather high, the atmospheric disturbance was felt over a wide area. A gentleman who occupies a villa 200 feet above the Thames, and two miles distant as the crow flies from the butts, had his house severely shaken, vases and ware on brackets and shelves being almost overturned.

"The authorities assert that cordite has never hitherto showed any serious signs of instability. It has been fired numberless times from guns small and great without detonating or conducting itself otherwise than as a safe explosive. So perfectly satisfied have they been with its character and action that it has been ordered for, and used in, the 12-inch and 9.2-inch cannons. Charges of considerable weight of the material have been fired from that class of ordnance ashore and afloat without any accidents happening. Of course, when used in that way for guns, the detonators and primers are weak, and care is taken that the material does not receive too violent a concussion. The advantage of the stringy, smokeless powder, i. e., cordite, of our service over the flaky material, like black powder, used by the Germans and other Governments for military purposes, is the ease with which it can be handled and made up into packages or cartridges, all of exactly the same size and weight. Great care of late has been taken in seeing that only good samples are accepted into the service. Some of them recently have been of rather inferior quality, and had to be returned. It is known that low degrees of cold injuriously affect cordite, causing the material to sweat, the moisture being an exudation practically akin to free nitroglycerine. The application, however, of a moderate degree of heat, many experts declare, causes this moisture to be re-absorbed into the cordite, which for small arms, by the way, is not unlike the strips of india rubber in woven elastic bands. Quite recently a large containing cordite, which had to be left unloaded for a short time during the cold weather at Woolwich, had more or less of her cargo 'sweated.' If the 'sweat' is not speedily re-absorbed it hardens or forms into a film of thin crystals on the outside of the material. When cordite is in that condition it becomes a highly dangerous explosive, and may, it is believed, be actually detonated by rubbing or from a blow with a hammer.

"Those who have given the subject some study assert that the whole chemistry of the changes which take place in the manufacture of cordite are not yet fully known. The most careful manipulation does not always produce a uniform and satisfactory article. There are subtle balances of compounds which have to be learned, and 'sweating' must be got rid of before cordite can be declared to be a reliable explosive. The committee who were conducting the experiment when the 1,400 pounds of cordite was exploded the other day are said to have been dealing with inferior material. One of the 100-pound cases was placed in the center of a small circle of 12 others. The central placed case was detonated in the ordinary way, the firing having been by electrical contact, when, to a good many people's astonishment, the whole mass of cordite violently exploded as if each box had been touched off simultaneously. It may be said that ordinary gunpowder highly heated would explode with great violence, but under anything like nearly normal conditions it is a stable compound, and could never be discharged with the precipitancy of cordite by means of any detonator."

## MAKING PUNISHMENTS FIT THE CRIME.

(From the Navy and Army Illustrated, London.)

Some years ago there was a commander in one of Her Majesty's ships who was pretty well known throughout the service for the aptitude and ingenuity he displayed in inventing original and suitable punishments for such common offenses as using bad language, carelessly upsetting paint pots, and such-like articles, and so making a mess on the deck, etc., etc.; and as his inventive genius generally hit upon something that would bring the offenders into ridicule with the rest of the ship's company, the punishment was invariably successful as a deterrent.

One of his patent punishments for the latter offense was certainly on the Gilbertian principle. Should he ever discover a man in the act of transgressing in this particular manner, he would instantly order the corporal of the watch to fall him in on the quarter-deck, and, after upbraiding him soundly for his neglect, and giving him quite a lengthy lecture, taking for his text that a man-of-war's deck should always be clean enough to eat one's dinner off, would give orders that for a week he should scrub that very spot with his grog. So, on each of the seven following week-days, the unfortunate offender might be seen busily engaged with a scrubbing brush, wasting his precious rum-and-water in the vain endeavor to erase a mark which had long since disappeared; while in the waist and on the fore'side the other bluejackets enjoyed a laugh at his expense, which, if possible, was harder to bear than the loss of his grog.

Notwithstanding that this officer would himself frequently make use of a big D—, yet he would invariably cause a man to suffer whom he heard interlarding his speech with foul language or unnecessary oaths; and this was his novel punishment. He would make the offender stand in the hammock-netting for the first two hours of the first watch, and, as each bell struck, call it out at the top of his voice, following (in the same tone) with a detailed description of his offense. When there were several men thus stationed in the nettings, they would be distributed about the ship, the hailing commencing with that man furthest aft on the starboard side.

At half-past eight in the first watch (say), something like this might be heard.

"One bell in the first watch! I'm John Snooks, and I'm here for calling so-and-so a blankety-blankety blank, and telling him to dash, dash, dash. One bell in the first watch."

After each man had thus hailed his misdeeds, a roar of jeers and laughter would go up from the fore'side; and it can be imagined—as is a fact—that on board that ship, at least, the pernicious habit in question was literally

killed by ridicule; for, not only did the offenders become the laughing stock of the ship's company for the remainder of the evening, but all hands had an object lesson in, and time to reflect on, the intility and offensiveness of the practice.

On board a certain ship, one of the ship's corporals was the object of a good deal of chaff—carried on behind his back, mostly—because of his proclivity for using long words, the meaning of which he did not always understand.

One day, hearing the first lieutenant reprimand a man for not "moving with alacrity" when given an order, he made a mental note of the long word, determining to use it on the first possible occasion. The desired opportunity presented itself that very afternoon (Saturday), when, as he was going along the lower deck, he noticed a man scouring and polishing one of the bright steel stanchions in an extremely leisurely manner.

"Now then, B—," cried the corporal, "you're not polishing that stanchion with alacrity!"

"'Course I ain't," returned the bluejacket. "I'm a-cleannin' it with brick and oil."

It is said: "He laughs best who laughs last." In this case the corporal got chaffed for a day or so afterward, but the bluejacket got ten days' cells—as he was a bad character.

The last instance of corporal punishment in the Royal Navy occurred about ten years ago, on the Pacific station. In this case the offender was a marine, who, in circumstances which endangered the safety of the ship, struck the lieutenant.

## A STORY OF FORT FISHER.

(From the New York Times.)

On Christmas Day, 1864, Curtis' brigade had by hard fighting worked its way close up under the Confederate works at Fort Fisher. The Union trenches ran close to the ditch in front of the parapet, and the sharpshooters of both armies were on the alert for a chance to send a bullet whistling at any head exposed by the enemy. The Union fleet, under Adml. Porter, had rained shot and shell upon the Confederate works, compelling them to cease working the guns because of the carnage the storm of iron occasioned among the gunners.

Toward evening there came a lull in the firing, the Union lines having become so closely drawn in around the fort that further bombardment by the fleet would have endangered the Federals equally with the Confederates. A solid shot from a vessel of the fleet had struck the flagstaff within the fort and carried away the entire upper part, and with it the flag and halyards. The staff had fallen on the parapet, toward the outer side; sure death awaited the first "Johnnie" who dared leap up after it.

On the outer side of the ditch around the works the Confederates had built a stockade. The Yankees had run their trenches clear up to this, and a young Lieutenant of a Vermont regiment, seeing the flag hanging over the parapet, determined to capture it. Assisted by his comrades he cut through the stockade, slipped down into and across the ditch, unseen by the rebels, who were kept well down under cover by the watchful Vermonters. Slowly scaling the outer scarp, he leaped upon the parapet, seized the flag and broken staff and leaped down again before the astonished "Johnnies" had time to fire upon him. Needless to say, he lost no time in recrossing the ditch and rejoining his comrades, who rent the air with cheers for him and for the gallant deed he had just performed.

It was some thirty years later that the members of a Vermont regiment were holding a reunion in the little city where they had been mustered into service. Among the speakers was a Major of the regular Army, formerly a private, Corporal, Sergeant, and, finally, at the close of the war, a 1st Lieutenant in the regiment. He had seen the occurrence, and knew that the daring young officer who had made the capture was present. Fully appreciating, as only a true soldier can, the gallantry of the act, the Major determined to bring to the rising generation a respect for and appreciation of that bravery and heroism that the officer's daring act deserved. After making due reference to the many engagements and hard marching and fighting in which the regiment had taken a part, and to the gallantry of the officers and men, the speaker continued:

"But there is one man who belonged to that regiment, and he is present here to-night, who deserved censure. In justice to his gallant regiment, the truth should be told, and as an eye-witness of his act I mean to tell it now. To capture the colors of an enemy is an honorable act, but when we were in front of Fort Fisher, not only did this Lieutenant capture the colors, but he stole the halyards and a part of the flagstaff as well."

It is perhaps needless to say that that Lieutenant, now a gray-haired old man, was once more the hero of the hour not only with the members of his regiment, but with all present.

## ECONOMY IN THE NAVY.

(Washington Gossip—New York Times.)

"Economy" is the word that seems to stare at Secretary of the Navy Long out of the President's inaugural address, for it has been his watchword since he took command. Having few appointments to make, he began by selecting as his private secretary Mr. L. H. Finney, the secretary who had served Assistant Secretary Soley and afterward was secretary to Mr. Herbert. Next he concerned himself about the plan to withdraw from commission some of the older ships of the new Navy, including the most expensive ships to maintain, and will put them in a reserve list, the ships to be laid up in some port where they can be kept in good order by a small crew of shipkeepers, while the crews now on board of them may be transferred to the battleships and cruisers kept in commission. Something may be done about Secretary Tracy's plan for enlisting men to serve for four months a year for five years, returning to their regular vocations for eight months, thus giving the Navy a chance of recruiting, in case of emergency, from a body of men not absolutely green nor yet fully developed as seamen. Secretary Long is a good business man in his methods. He gets rid of business, and there is prospect that there will not be complaint that questions before him are allowed to accumulate upon his desk. He walks to and from his rooms at the Portland apartment house. He has not yet learned the habit of lingering in his office, but is ready to go when the Department stops business, occasionally walking down the avenue and stopping on the way to chat with the people who remember him as a very charming acquaintance when he was here in Congress. Secretary Long is very proud of the Navy and of the improvement it has undergone since the "new Navy" was begun under Gen. Arthur. Just now, he says, governments as well as persons must economize, and the Navy Department must do its share toward bringing the income and outgo of the Government nearer together.

## LINCOLN AND THE NEGRO TROOPS.

In his "Campaigning with Grant," in the March "Century," General Horace Porter gives the following description of Lincoln's visit to the front at City Point:

Mr. Lincoln wore a very high black silk hat and black trousers and frock coat. Like most men who had been brought up in the West, he had good command of a horse, but it must be acknowledged that in appearance he was not a very dashing rider. On this occasion, by the time he had reached the troops he was completely covered with dust, and the black color of his clothes had changed to Confederate gray. As he had no straps, his trousers gradually worked up above his ankles, and gave him the appearance of a country farmer riding into town wearing his Sunday clothes. A citizen on horseback is always an odd sight in the midst of a uniformed army, and the picture presented by the President bordered upon the grotesque. However, the troops were so lost in admiration of the man that the humorous aspect did not seem to strike them. The soldiers rapidly passed the word along the line that "Uncle Abe" had joined them, and cheers broke forth from all the commands, and enthusiastic shouts and even words of familiar greeting met him on all sides.

After a while General Grant said: "Mr. President, let us ride on and see the colored troops, who behaved so handsomely in Smith's attack on the works in front of Petersburg last week."

"Oh, yes," replied Mr. Lincoln; "I want to take a look at those boys. I read with the greatest delight the account given in Mr. Dana's dispatch to the Secretary of War of how gallantly they behaved. He said they took six out of the sixteen guns captured that day. I was opposed on nearly every side when I first favored the raising of colored regiments; but they have proved their efficiency, and I am glad they have kept pace with the white troops in the recent assaults. When we wanted every able-bodied man who could be spared to go to the front, and my opposers kept objecting to the negroes, I used to tell them that at such times it was just as well to be a little color blind. I think, General, we can say of the black boys what a country fellow, who was an old-time abolitionist in Illinois, said when he went to a theater in Chicago and saw Forrest playing Othello. He was not very well up in Shakespeare, and didn't know that the tragedian was a white man who had blacked up for the purpose. After the play was over the folks who had invited him to go to the show wanted to know what he thought of the actors, and he said: 'Waal, layin' aside all sectional prejudices and any partiality I may have for the race, derned if I don't think the nigger held his own with any on 'em.' The Western dialect employed in this story was perfect."

The camp of the colored troops of the 15th Corps was soon reached, and a scene now occurred which defies description. They beheld for the first time the liberator of their race—the man who by a stroke of his pen had struck the shackles from the limbs of their fellow-bonds-men and proclaimed liberty to the enslaved. Always impressionable, the enthusiasm of the blacks now knew no limits. They cheered, laughed, cried, sang, hymns of praise, and shouted in their negro dialect, "God bless Massa Linkum!" "De Lord save Fader Abraham!" "De day ob jubilee am come, shuah." They crowded about him and fondled his horse; some of them kissed his hands, while others ran off crying in triumph to their comrades that they had touched his clothes. The President rode with bared head; the tears had started to his eyes, and his voice was so broken by emotion that he could scarcely articulate the words of thanks and congratulation which he tried to speak to the humble and devoted men through whose ranks he rode. The scene was affecting in the extreme, and no one could have witnessed it unmoved.

## GEN. GRANT'S UNIFORM.

(From the Century.)

The weather had become so warm that the General and most of the staff had ordered thin dark blue flannel blouses to be sent to them to take the place of the heavy uniform coats which they had been wearing. The summer clothing had arrived, and was now tried on. The General's blouse, like the others, was of plain material, single-breasted, and had four regulation brass buttons in front. It was substantially the coat of a private soldier, with nothing to indicate the rank of an officer except the three gold stars of a Lieutenant General on the shoulder straps. He wore at this time a turn-down white linen collar and a small black "butterfly" cravat, which was hooked on to his front collar button.

The General, when he put on the blouse, did not take the pains to see whether it fitted him or to notice how it looked, but thought only of the comfort it afforded, and said: "Well, this is a relief," and then added: "I have never taken as much satisfaction as some people in making frequent changes in my outer clothing. I like to put on a suit of clothes when I get up in the morning and wear it until I go to bed, unless I have to make a change in my dress to meet company. I have been in the habit of getting one coat at a time, putting it on, and wearing it every day as long as it looked respectable, instead of using a best and second-best. I know that is not the right way to manage, but a comfortable coat seems like an old friend, and I don't like to change it."

## THE BEGINNING OF DIAZ.

(From Harper's Magazine.)

In the revolution which ended in the expulsion of that strange cross of ass and wolf, whom one of the most naive of Mexican folk-songs celebrates in "La pata de Sant' Anna," young Diaz became Jefe Politico (Mayor) of Ixtlan. In this hamlet was the first fair scope for the military bent which had been visible even in his childhood. He drilled the half-naked Indians of his pefatura on Sundays, holding them by dances, a gymnasium and the like artifices until he had really valuable militia. When Garcia "pronounced" in Oaxaca, the boy Mayor of Ixtlan marched on that capital with his aborigines and induced the usurper to "take it back"; and upon Garcia's renewal of the pronunciamento, Diaz returned and took the city and the small despot fled. For this service Diaz refused the pay proffered him. A little later he resigned his post as Mayor to become Captain in the National Guard at less than half the pay, and won his first laurels in crushing the rebellion of Jamiltepec. Badly wounded, he saw the weak point in the insurgent lines, and won the day. It was a week before he reached a doctor, and he carried the bullet more than a year.

A Safe Refuge.—At midnight, in his guarded tent, the Turk lay dreaming of the hour when he could hide to some extent behind the coat-tails of the Powers.—Cleveland Plain-Dealer.



## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., says: "In your issue of March 27 you give an extract from the 'Army and Navy Gazette,' which states that the fellahen battalions, under Kitchener Pasha, marched 120 miles across the desert in the hot season in sixty-five hours, that is at the rate of forty-four miles a day. Will you be kind enough to tell me to whom I shall write for verification of this extraordinary statement? If Egyptian infantry has made a three days' march like that the rest of the world will have to take a back seat. I should like to know just how the measurements were made of time and distance. The only march which I remember which comes up to this is the 150 miles made in three days by the Spartans at the time of Marathon, and there is some little variation in this record on the score of where the troops stopped on the third day." Answer—Our only information is contained in the paragraph referred to. It was copied from an editorial appearing in the "Army and Navy Gazette" of London.

G. S.—Boys between the ages of 14 and 17 may enlist in the Navy with the consent of their parents or guardian to serve until they are 21. They must be of good character, free from physical defects and be able to read and write. Boys on enlistment are paid \$9 per month, and after a six-months' cruise \$10, if deserving. After one year they are paid \$11 per month, and when properly qualified and rated as seamen they are paid from \$19 to \$24 per month. Landsmen without a trade are enlisted in the Navy up to 25 years of age. Landsmen are paid \$16 per month.

G. L. B.—The 7th District of Virginia at West Point is represented by Cadet Francis E. Meade and the 2d District of Florida by S. G. Childs.

L. M. G.—The 1st District of New Hampshire will have a vacancy for West Point in 1899 and the 2d District in 1901.

E. J. N.—There will be a vacancy for West Point in the 14th District in 1900. No districts will be vacant this spring.

FAITHFUL READER.—Apply to Superintendent of U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., for circular containing information.

W. H. C.—"Instruction in Military Signaling," by Maj. H. A. Giddings, Connecticut National Guard, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, is the book you want.

J. L.—We prefer to receive correspondence intended for publication during the current week not later than Thursday.

READER asks if a young man of twenty-one takes (and passes) the examination for West Point, but he is twenty-two by the time he would become a student, is he consequently debarred? Answer.—He would be debarred unless he were under twenty-two at the time of admission.

H. D.—(1) The President will have one appointment this year to West Point, to enter in 1898, and four in 1899, to enter in 1899.

J. B.—Mr. Holman, 13th District of Indiana, did not pass the physical examination for West Point. He passed the mental.

ENLISTED MAN.—The Naval bill you refer to did not pass during the last session, but its chances are good during present Congress. No rules for examination of enlisted men as cadet engineers have yet been prepared, nor will they be until the measure becomes a law.

N. E.—The 2d and 12th Districts of Massachusetts are now vacant for appointments to Annapolis.

E. S. B.—Alexandria, Va., is in the 8th Congressional District of the State. At present there is a vacancy at Annapolis from this district. There will be a vacancy for West Point in 1901. Cadets at either Academy must be at least five feet tall.

SUBSCRIBER.—The 18th District of Illinois for West Point will be vacant in 1898.

INTERESTED.—The 11th District of Massachusetts to West Point is now vacant, and examinations occur at West Point in June.

H. J.—It is the intention to have the Corps of Cadets participate in the ceremonies at the dedication of Grant's tomb on April 27. Gen. Miles is certainly in favor of having them take part.

C. C. S.—The editor of "Illustrated American" is Mr. Lorillard Spencer. Address 401 East Twenty-third street, New York City. The Master-at-Arms on board a man-of-war is the chief petty officer and the chief of police aboard the ship. The junior Masters-at-Arms are his assistants. He has a general surveillance over the conduct of the crew and must prevent infractions of discipline in all parts of the ship. He must also see that the holds and storerooms are closed at the proper time and that the lights and fires are out, and look out for the care of Government property. Must check profanity, gambling, unseemly noises, and prevent to his utmost improper conduct in any form. Ships' painters are on duty aboard ship, being enlisted men of the Navy. Their pay is 30 dollars per month, and they rank as petty officers of the third class. Painters employed in the Navy Yards and shore stations are civilians, and are subject to the civil service examination.

L. H.—No such person as "Commo. Geo. Bates" has been an officer in the U. S. Navy during the past one hundred years; we cannot, therefore, give you his address.

UNCLE SAM.—The pay of a commissioned officer or of an employé of the Government cannot be garnished.

CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—Vancouver Barracks is a desirable station. It is situated in the State of Washington, near the town of Vancouver, and not far from Portland, Ore. The 14th U. S. Inf., having been there quite a while, may get a move soon, but when and where to cannot be definitely stated. Par. 51, Army Regulations, prescribes "Leave of absence exceeding seven days, except under extraordinary circumstances, particularly stated in the application, will not be granted to an officer until he has joined his regiment or corps and served therein at least two years." There is no fixed limit for the period of leave that may be granted. Much depends upon the circumstances and the necessities of the service. Officers ask for leave as they desire it, but there is no rule in the matter of asking. Some ask frequently, others seldom, if at all.

M. F. H.—It cannot be stated how long Battery M, 1st Art., will remain at St. Francis Barracks, Fla. As the battery has not been there very long, perhaps three or four years to come.

J. C. C. asks if a soldier with sixteen years' continuous service goes out under the veteran act, what pay would he receive if he re-enlisted within the limits? Answer.—The same as he drew before discharge.

R. J. D. asks: Do officers of artillery parading as infantry wear the saber or the sword? Is it not required in the dress of an artillery officer to always wear the saber? Answer.—Mounted officers of artillery wear the saber; the officers of foot batteries wear the straight sword as worn by infantry officers.

## THE AMERICAN NATIONAL GUARD.

Specially Written for the London "Army News."

The militia, or National Guard, numbers about 120,000 men, which is a ludicrously small figure for a country containing some fifty million inhabitants (70,000,000.—Editor Journal).

The Guard is formed very much on the lines of our own Volunteers. All walks of life are represented in both the commissioned and the non-commissioned ranks. There are lawyers, bankers, merchants, clerks, and even men of independent means, all devoting hours of their spare time to acquiring a knowledge of the work of a soldier. They obtain, however, no assistance in the way of Adjutants and Sergeant instructors from the Regular Army. All these they find themselves, which speaks volumes for the training of these important officials. This system must tend, however, to retard that satisfactory progress, which to-day requires constant and unremitting study to maintain. An amateur can never hope to attain to the proficiency of a professional, except with professional aid. A man who is not a professional soldier, first, last, and all the time, cannot be expected to be up in all the ever-varying minutæ of a soldier's work; and the more scientific and advanced the soldier's trade becomes—and it keeps moving on—the further behind the amateur soldier is bound to be left. There is no intention here to in any way decry the National Guard or any similar organization. Far from it. No one in the world is more deserving of all praise than the citizen soldier, wherever he may be, who gives his time for his country's good.

It is claimed for the Guard that it is capable of expansion up to as many as nine millions, but with a purely volunteer basis and organization, this expansion would be a matter of months, if not years; of more time, at all events, than a modern enterprising enemy is at all likely to allow. The matter of the actual concentration, too, of these troops is one that is likely to cause an enormity of trouble to our cousins across the Atlantic at some time of national danger. There is no general war organization at present in vogue; State troops can only be ordered about by their own Governor, the troops of one State cannot enter the next State without special act of the Legislature, and the disputes and delays that would result from this state of things would allow the enterprising enemy aforesaid all the time he wanted to raise general Hades in the United States territory. Besides this, different States have different rifles, and some even have, it is said, ammunition that does not fit their rifles, so that even if the authorities did manage to mobilize an Army Corps or two their difficulties would be by no means at an end, and the confusion that would ensue is horrible to think of.

In the American Civil War it was a year before either side had an army properly prepared to take the field and endure the hardships and vicissitudes of a campaign. In this case both sides were in the same plight, so that neither obtained any advantage, but with a modern European army to deal with, a series of disasters would most assuredly mark the inauguration of the campaign. In the Civil War, after the first year or so, there were in America, until the close of that melancholy struggle, as fine armies as the world ever saw, and we may be certain that the American character would see to the same thing again, but until a hard and desperate time of preparation and breaking-in has been undergone, how will things go? This is a question to which all good Americans should give their earnest attention, before it is too late.

To be of any real practical use the American National Guard requires to have more of the National and less of the State element in it than is at present the case. It wants, and wants badly, similarity in arms, ammunition, clothing and equipment, and also in treatment and encouragement by the authorities. In some States the efficiency is of a high order, in others such a thing does not exist, the "country savers," as they are often somewhat contemptuously called, being regarded as a huge joke. Not so many years ago, an American authority of note, to wit, General Wesley Merritt, gave, in a leading magazine, his ideas of the State Militia, and, while making every allowance for the jealousy of the regular professional soldier, we are bound to put his patriotism on the other side of the scales, and so we may take what he says as probably not very far from the truth: "The Militia of the United States will answer well the purpose of a 'second line' in case of war with a foreign power, but it is not now, and never has been, in the first days of war, fit to take the field. \* \* \* Our Civil War was with an enemy as deficient as ourselves in instructed soldiers, and during the first year there was not a battle fought where half the number of regular soldiers would not have defeated both armies united." This is grave reading, and cousinly love must make us feel glad that American officers, American statesmen, and American journalists are taking this matter up; and it is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the State Militia of America will become, from end to end, a perfect fighting organization, and not the holiday affair it is too often to-day.

As a social organization the National Guard is at the head. A cheerier, more genial, and more hospitable set of men it would be hard to find. Their very drills are made the peg on which to hang a convivial gathering, as often as not, to which the gentler sex flocks in force. No British officer must ever dream of visiting the States without knocking up the nearest militia, who will be only too delighted to give him the "glad hand," for they like the British soldier right well, and bear towards him none of that animosity which some of their newspapers would have us and them believe, but would, in most cases, hail with delight the day when both nations, John Bull and Jonathan together, set to work to whiplash "durned furriners." Whether these views are shared by the bulk of the American people it is not in the province of this article to discuss, and besides, "that is another story."

It may be well for this writer to understand that, however eager the desire of Americans to assist England in fighting her enemies, they do not include the Greeks among the "durned furriners" they wish to see annihilated for the benefit of England. The bare possibility that they may be involved, even constructively in such a humiliating display of bullying as England is now a party to is sufficient to induce Americans to tear up arbitration treaties with England as fast as they can be negotiated. If we were forced to choose between fighting with England in the cause of the Turk, or joining with Greece against England and the Turk, we fear that the ties of kindred, etc., would be forgotten, and Englishmen themselves would fall into the category of "durned furriners," as viewed from this side of the water.—Editor.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

7th N. Y.—COL. D. APPLETON.

The thirty-first games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association, to be held in the armory on the evening of Saturday, April 3, promise to be the most interesting in its history. The programme embraces an interesting variety of events, consisting of walks, runs, bicycle races, three-legged races, chariot races, hurdle and sack races, putting shot, high jump, etc. The great attraction of the evening will of course be the one-mile relay race between the crack teams of Princeton and Yale Universities, in which the indoor record may be broken. The games will commence promptly at 8 o'clock, and those attending can look forward to the usual perfect management. Seats are at a premium, however, and the wise ones will be on hand early. The topical extravaganza, entitled "The Envoy," will be presented by Co. I, at the Berkeley Lyceum, from April 7 to 10, inclusive, including a matinee on April 10. Great preparation has been made for the production in which no expense or pains has been spared. The costumes are elegant, the music catchy, and the book very funny. The acts are placed at the Waldorf Hotel, and the Envoy's summer residence, Pekin. The characters are all assumed by members of the company, and include Mr. Frank A. Pattison as Li Hung Chang; R. B. McAlpin as his interpreter; William F. Wall, as a reporter, and C. S. Martin as the Emperor of China. There are a number of other characters, servants, conspirators, staff officers, etc.

The visit of the regiment to Boston on May 30 next is exciting any amount of interest among the military people at the Hub, and the regiment will be given a royal welcome indeed. It will leave New York City on the evening of May 29, via the Providence line, and will be located at the best hotels in Boston. It will return to New York on the night of May 31. As the 7th is the best example in every respect of the perfect regiment, it is no wonder Bostonians are looking to its coming with the greatest anticipation. We defer our account of the review of April 1 until another week.

8th N. Y.—COL. H. CHAUNCEY.

The 8th Regt., N. G. N. Y., had quite a variety of programme incident to a review held in the armory on the evening of March 26, which served to further demonstrate the progress in a most marked manner the regiment has made in a little over a year. The first event was a review which was to have been taken by Brig. Gen. George D. Scott, who, however, was unable to be present owing to sickness. The review was accordingly taken by Col. Chauncey, with Lieut. Col. Neffel in command of the regiment. The command paraded the very creditable turn-out of eight commands of 20 files, divided into two battalions, commanded, respectively, by Maj. Jarvis and Ridabock. The review proved a most excellent ceremony all the way through, and in the passage the distances and salutes were very good. Evening parade, which followed, was in command of Col. Chauncey and was a very excellent ceremony, indeed. The next event was a drill by a battalion composed of Cos. G, E, B and D, in command of Maj. Jarvis. In this drill the companies gave evidence of very thorough instruction, and the movements were executed very smoothly and with considerable snap. The final event on the military programme, and not the least interesting was the appearance of a detachment of Co. H, in command of Lieut. Jacoby, equipped in blue flannel shirts after the Army pattern. This detachment went through the physical drill with music accompaniment, after the manner of the exhibition, under the direction of Lieut. Butts, U. S. A. The drill, especially considering the very limited time the detachment has had to practice, was a highly creditable one, and, judging from the applause, the large audience considered it the star event of the evening. The band during the beginning of the exercises played a trifle too fast, but afterward corrected itself, and it kept the men going at a lively rate for a time. The annual inspection of the regiment will take place April 5. Capt. Staubach, recently appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice, has passed the brigade board.

71st NEW YORK—COL. F. V. GREENE.

The 71st Regt. was reviewed in its armory on the evening of March 30 by Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, and made a fine display. The armory was more than usually crowded, and among the interested spectators were Maj. Gens. T. H. Ruger and A. McD. McCook and Capt. E. E. Hardin, U. S. A.; Adm. Henry Erben, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, Capt. F. Rodgers, U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. B. Flagler, Asst. Surg. Gen. N. Henry, Col. H. Chauncey, Lieut. Col. K. Neffel, Lieut. Col. E. De Forest, Adjts. J. H. Townsend and De W. C. Falls, Capt. S. Schiefelin, N. G. N. Y.; Q. M. Gen. C. R. Denis, of Rhode Island, and ex-Cols. Austin and Partridge, N. G. N. Y., and Hon. T. Roosevelt. The formations were conducted very promptly, as will be seen by the following. First call for assembly was sounded at 8:10; formation of companies was made at 8:15; 1st Sergeant's call, 8:19, and seven minutes thereafter Adj. Bates had completed his equalization of ten commands of 16 files, and Adjutant's call had sounded for formation of battalions, which was splendidly made. Regimental formation for review in line of masses was equally well done. Col. Greene was in command. Gen. Tillinghast was accompanied by staff of three. The regiment certainly presented a handsome appearance and fully maintained its record of continued improvement. The passage of the companies was excellent. Evening parade followed, and was very handsomely rendered. During this ceremony the State marksmen's badges, won in 1896, were presented. The records of last year and the preceding four being as follows:

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Experts .....	2	7	11	11	11
Sharpshooters .....	33	58	96	75	98
Marksmen .....	378	489	546	564	590
Figure of merit .....	37.18	40.49	47.75	49.86	56.27
P. c. of marksmen to ave. strength.	67	89	97	102	103.3
P. c. of the company winning the Colonel's Cup .....	99	101	106	117.9	131.3

Col. Greene says: "In proportion to its strength the regiment qualified more sharpshooters and more marksmen than any other regiment in the State. No comment is necessary upon this splendid record; the figures speak for themselves. But the commanding officer desires to express his appreciation of the efforts shown by every officer and member of the regiment to achieve success in this most important branch of military training." Co. H, Capt. Joyce, was presented with the "Colonel's Cup" for having qualified the greatest number of marksmen.



in proportion to its average strength. Co. I was presented with the "Field and Staff Prize" for showing the greatest increase in the number of sharpshooters, and Co. D, Capt. Whittle, was presented with the Zabriskie Trophy, won in armory team shooting, their score being 1,206 points against 1,264 by Co. B. Col. Greene, following these presentations, put the regiment through a short regimental drill, the movements being most cleanly and accurately executed. There is one thing very evident in the 71st to those who have watched its progress as we have done for many years, and that is the evident care the medical officers take in keeping up strictly the physical requirements. The result is the 71st has gained a class of young men of superior physique. Following the review a private of the 9th Regt. in uniform, who acted disorderly, was promptly expelled from the building. This brings up the question as to why privates are allowed to take their uniforms and wear them out of their armory, contrary to regulations. While this is not as common as it used to be, it is still done.

#### PENNSYLVANIA AND GRANT CEREMONIES.

Editor "Army and Navy Journal."

The general topic in military circles in Pennsylvania just now is, "Will the National Guard of Pennsylvania attend the ceremonies in New York on April 27?" There is a wide diversity of opinion as to why they should or should not go. It is, however, earnestly hoped that if the division is ordered out on this occasion, without pay or rations, they will be permitted to wear the uniform selected by the commanding officers of the several organizations, as the parade of the Pennsylvania N. G. in undress uniform is, to say the least of it, monotonous, and it certainly was a relief to the spectators that they were not present at the inaugural ceremonies, as, with few exceptions, every command paraded in dress uniform. There are probably ten or eleven organizations in the Guard that own a dress uniform, and who very seldom have an opportunity to wear it, except for a ball or reception; why should they not be permitted to wear their dress uniform on parades and show other organizations that they have been economical enough to procure them, and are not ashamed to wear them? By all means let our militia go to New York; they have all the forwith, if the State supplies the transportation, but let there be no restraint; they volunteer for this duty, and should have a chance to wear their good clothes. How is it that every company in the New York N. G. has a dress uniform, and even use it in camp on occasions of ceremonies? If our Guard see them on the 27th, it will be an incentive for them to all equip themselves in a full dress rig.

#### FAIR PLAY.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

The hearings before the Massachusetts Committee on Military Affairs at the State House during the past ten days have been largely attended. The petitioners have presented a strong case for a change in the law relative to the discharge of officers and men. The testimony also shows that the provisions governing the composition, as well as the methods employed by the Examining Board for officers needs radical revision. Much of the same testimony given before the committee last year has been repeated, but the conclusion forces itself upon every one that unless some action is taken by the present committee, there will be an annual and increasing rehearsal of the shortcomings of militia, which cannot fail to injure its standing with the general public.

In the testimony it was stated among other things that one Captain was not acceptable to the authorities as an officer because he differed from them in religious belief, while another Captain said his Lieutenant Colonel had requested him to ask his two Lieutenants to resign because they occupied an inferior social position, and the superior officers desired no mechanics among the officers. Both officers referred to were mechanics. One witness stated he thought a man in the militia ought to have the same opportunity as a thief in defending his character when attacked. One Lieutenant, who evidently had old "militish" ideas, took the stand and said that he had advised the men to avoid saluting the officers by keeping themselves employed when the officers came

around. This he did because he did not believe in constant saluting, and there were 500 officers in the camp and the men were complaining that it was irksome to be compelled to observe constant formality during the hours when they should be recreating. He said that he thought that the red tape which the men were called upon to observe was the principal cause of the depletion of the militia. The Boston "Herald," referring to the hearings, says: "Some of the suggested changes, also, are bad. The idea that a company of the militia should have 30 or 60 days, and an inspection, before it could be disbanded, is one of the latter. Companies are inspected once a year, and at that time, if they have fallen below the point of efficiency, they are warned, and if they still continue below at the next yearly inspection, they know full well that they are more than likely to be dropped. Given 60 days almost any company can be brought up so that upon inspection it can make an appearance that will hardly justify the Inspector General in forcing it out of the service."

"There are a number of instances where a company in bad shape—in such a condition as to require sharp action—has, under the spur of local pride, been enabled to bring out its members in such good condition as to save it from being swept away, and all the time the inspectors and the members knew that, the inspection once over and the company safe, it would fall back quickly into the list of incompetents."

The National Lancers, Troop A, 1st Battalion of cavalry, has received permission to attend the Grant parade in New York. Arrangements for the trip have already been completed. The troop goes at its own expense, and will wear its brilliant red uniform. Other organizations, it is understood, desire to take part, and military men in Worcester are already talking up a scheme to take the companies of the militia located in that city to New York.

#### TROOP A, CLEVELAND, O.

President McKinley, under date of March 15, sent the following letter to Capt. R. E. Burdick, of Troop A, Cleveland, Ohio, which explains itself:

"Capt. R. E. Burdick, Cleveland, O.—My Dear Sir: Please accept for yourself and convey to your troop my thanks for your attendance at the recent inauguration, and your kind and voluntary services as escort of the President on that occasion. It had been my good fortune to know something of the superiority of the Cleveland troop before, and especially in connection with the dedicatory services on the battlefield of Chickamauga, in September, 1895; but I am sure that your gallant troop never presented so fine an appearance as on March 4, 1897. It commanded the admiration of the great throng assembled here on that day."

The value of such an organization as yours cannot easily be estimated. It affords a happy means of discipline and drill, and promises, should the country demand its services, the same brave and heroic conduct that distinguished such organizations of the cavalry during the War of the Rebellion.

Yours sincerely,  
WILLIAM McKINLEY."

#### NEW JERSEY.

The splendid camp ground of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt will probably be enlivened this season by an encampment of U. S. Army troops for rifle practice. In connection with the matter Governor Griggs has sent a communication to Col. Thomas Ward, A. A. G., Inspector of Small Arms Department of the East, which says: "Gen. Spencer, of my staff has reported to me his interviews with you and Col. Worth, commanding the troops at Governors Island, in relation to the use of our camp ground and rifle ranges by the companies stationed at Governors Island and such other troops in New York Harbor as you may desire to send there for encampment and rifle practice. Gen. Spencer has also reported to me as to his and Gen. Donnelly's meeting with Col. Worth at Sea Girt on March 22. I am gratified to learn from these reports that Gen. Ruger may find it convenient and agreeable to send the troops stationed at New York Harbor to the New Jersey Rifle Range during the season. In behalf of the State I beg to extend the use of the range and camp grounds for

this purpose. I understand from Gen. Spencer that it is your intention to have but two companies encamped there at one time. Please confer with Gen. Donnelly, Quartermaster General, at Trenton, as to assignment of quarters for your detachments, and with Gen. Bird W. Spencer, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Passaic, as to dates and arrangements generally for the use of the range. I beg to add that it would be more convenient, I think Gen. Donnelly can arrange to supply you with canvas, and possibly some other camp equipment which you may prefer to use instead of bringing your own from Governors Island."

The troops from the Army will find Sea Girt a most agreeable change, while the New Jersey National Guard will be benefited by the presence of the regulars.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, N. G. N. J., under the command of Maj. Henry Muzzy, held a drill in extended order and guard mounting in their armory, March 25. While the movements were generally well executed, yet there are a few points that need toning down, and which will be obviated at the next drill. The gun detachment of the regiment, under command of Lieut. A. S. Jones, also participated in the extended order drill, and handled the gun in a faultless manner. The battalion is well officered, and the men well drilled, and strict attention is given to the little details which go to make an efficient organization. Preparations for the big fair of Co. L, 2d Regiment, of Rutherford, which begins in the armory on Park avenue, on April 19, and will continue throughout the week, are going actively forward. An entertainment and dancing will take place every night, and an excellent orchestra will be in attendance throughout the week. Gov. Griggs will in all probability open the fair. Co. L was mustered into the National Guard June, 1893, and in less than four years has made an enviable record for itself. It ranks among the leading companies in the State, owns its own armory and is controlled by officers who have the energy and ability to get there. The famous "Essex" Troop have decided to visit the fair of Co. L.

At the last meeting of the Board of Officers, 2d Regiment, a resolution was passed recommending to the Military Board the adoption of the new cap and leggings. It is to be hoped that the Military Board will act on the recommendation and fill a long-felt want. The State should keep up to the needs of the service, and rank with the best as to equipments and efficiency. "Expert" class has been added to the code in the Rifle Practice Department of the State. To become an expert, it requires a sharpshooter's score (53 or better out of 70 points), at 200 and 300 yards; 63 or better out of a possible 70 at 500 and 600 yards, and 32 out of 35 at 800 yards. Skirmish runs have also received attention, and have been changed from 5 shots, 5 halts at unknown distances, to the following: Silhouette (man) targets are to be used; 10 shots, 10 halts, at unknown distances. Points count as follows: Every shot on a man target standing, 3 points; on a target kneeling, 4 points, and on a man target lying down, 5 points.

Insp. of R. P. Gen. B. W. Spencer has introduced this innovation so as to conform more to the standard established in the regular Army. Sea Girt owes its present high standing to the efforts of the General, and he has spared no pains to push that and the National Guard of the State to the front.

#### WISCONSIN.

Adj. Gen. Boardman, of Wisconsin, under date of March 23, states that 1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 7th U. S. Cav., is appointed Assistant Inspector General, with rank as Colonel. Owing to the uncertainty regarding the date of publication of the new infantry drill regulations and the points of difference between them and the regulations now in use, the annual inspections for 1897 will not begin until after July 24. Owing to financial reasons it has been found impossible to furnish new blouses or trousers until some time after the encampments. The changes recently made in the uniform of the enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, U. S. A., have been adopted in the Wisconsin National Guard.

Co. F, 3d Regiment, of Port Huron, Mich., has a full complement of men—eighty-six—and is getting to the front in every detail. The young ladies of Grace Church and Co. F give an exhibition drill Tuesday evening, April 20, at the armory. The proceeds are for the church.

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## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

The 1st Signal Corps of New York, Capt. Hedge, will parade for review and inspection by Col. Greene at Central Park Riding Academy April 17.

The New York Senate Committee on Military Affairs on March 31 reported adversely the bill of Senator Coggeshall allowing the Governor to purchase Savage rifles for the equipment of the National Guard, and made a favorable report on Assemblyman Murphy's bill authorizing the Adjutant General to exchange the present arms of the Guard for the Springfield rifles which the national government has on hand. Senator McNulty (Dem., Kings) introduced a bill to make Fire Island the site of the State Camp for the National Guard. The bill carries an appropriation of \$25,000 to be used by the Adjutant General in making necessary equipments for the island for camp purposes. It is considered improbable that the bill will receive favorable attention, because in the annual supply bill, which is ready for passage in the Assembly, there is an appropriation of \$20,000 for improving the State road at Peekskill for the use of the Guard while in camp there.

At a meeting of the New York City Armory Board on March 31 bids were opened for the contract for wiring the 7th Regt. Armory, so that it can be lighted by electricity. The bids were all referred to the secretary for examination.

We are pleased to learn that ex-Asst. Surg. Gen. Nelson Henry, who served under Governor Flower, has been again appointed an Assistant Surgeon General by Governor Black. Col. Henry has long been recognized as one of the most practical and valuable medical officers in the service, and his appointment will give universal satisfaction.

Co. B, 22d New York, have elected Mr. L. A. Hamilton a 2d Lieutenant. On March 22 the regiment numbered 678 officers and men.

The resignation of Capt. Judson, of Co. E, 12th New York, has been forwarded to General Headquarters, much to the regret of the regiment, in which he was most highly esteemed. Lieut. F. Vermilye, of Co. A, is to be elected 1st Lieutenant. We are pleased to learn that Col. Butt is so far recovered from his illness as to be able to go outdoors. The annual inspection of the regiment will be made on May 3.

The annual inspection of the 7th New York will be made on April 16 (Good Friday).

The annual inspection of the 23d New York will be held April 12.

2d Lieut. Wagner, of Co. D, 14th New York, has been elected 1st Lieutenant.

Insp. Gen. Hoffman, of New York, will make the annual inspection and muster of the following organizations within the next few days: 8th Regt., April 5; 15th Sep. Co., April 6; 9th Regt., April 7; 11th Sep. Co., April 8; 23d Regt., April 9.

Co. H, of the 22d Regt., New York, won the competition for the Moore Trophy March 27. The winners made a total score of 1,044 points, which is 34 more than their nearest competitor, Co. C, and 43 better than the armory record for teams of eighteen. Cos. C and H have now won this trophy once.

The 1st Battery, New York, Capt. Louis Wendel, is making preparations to hold a military tournament in its armory Monday evening, April 19, which promises to be an exceptionally interesting event, embodying a num-

ber of new features. There will be a wall-scaling attack with pistol and saber; a physical saber drill, in which there will be twenty-eight different movements, and double movements in twelve different positions; a broadsword drill will be given, with twenty-six different movements; there will also be saber exercises, a standing gun drill and realistic firing, with diminished numbers, an exhibition of dismounting and mounting heavy guns, and a drill by the battery cadet corps.

The final competition for the "Zabriskie Trophy" in the 71st Regt., New York, was won by Co. D, with an aggregate score of 1,266 for the three nights. Five teams of ten men from each company competed, with five shots per man, at the 200 and 500-yard targets. The aggregate scores of the winning team and the other teams follow:

	First night.	Second night.	Third night.
Company D.....	425	421	420
Company B.....	414	435	415
Company H.....	392	377	371
Company C.....	349	368	337
Company K.....	328	338	334

The annual dinners of the veterans of the 12th Regt., New York, have become famous of late years. This year the association will hold its annual reunion and at the same time celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the regiment by a very elaborate golden anniversary banquet, which will be held April 19 at the Hotel Savoy. There is great enthusiasm among the veterans, and the acceptances already received by the secretary indicate that the number present will very largely exceed any reunion which the veterans have had heretofore. Replies are coming from all parts of the country. Veterans coming from a distance will be entertained during their stay in the city. All ex-members of the 12th Regt. who desire to participate are requested to address Capt. William H. Schwalbe, secretary, 362 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn. The chairman of the committee is Maj. Daniel Butterfield.

The Chicago Hussars contemplate taking a trip East the coming summer.

Gen. Muehlberg, Adjutant General of Minnesota, has taken a new departure in connection with the instruction of the troops of his State, by arranging with the Federal authorities to have two of the best drill sergeants at Fort Snelling detailed under his instructions to make a tour of the outlying companies of the 2d and 3d Regts., between now and the time for inspection. The State is to put no more expense than caused by issuing transportation for them, and the companies stationed at points visited subsidize the men. They are to remain from three to five days with each company, as the Captains desire, and extra drills are held.

Capt. Franklin P. Swazey, of Co. M, 4th Regt. of Maryland, has been elected Major, to succeed Maj. Geo. T. Robinson, resigned. Maj. Swazey was formerly Captain of Co. K, 5th Regt. He resigned from the 5th about a year ago, and, with a number of the members of his company who resigned or got discharged at the same time, formed Co. M, 4th Regt., which he has commanded up to the present time. Maj. Swazey was also an officer in the 47th and 23d New York Regts.

## NAVAL MILITIA.

The 1st Naval Battn. of New York City has secured a steam launch for practice from the Brooklyn Navy Yard,

which will be of great benefit to it. There will be a battalion drill on April 20.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Naval Militia of the United States will be held in Boston, Mass., June 17 and 18.

An effort is being made to arrange for a joint encampment of the Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey Naval Militia. It is thought much better results can be accomplished by a combination of the Naval militia of several States in one encampment than by the custom now in practice of the militia of each State having its own encampment. Much time can be saved in the annual tour of inspection, and by arranging a schedule of dates valuable instruction can be provided from the regular Navy. Comdr. Emerson, of Maryland, is heartily in favor of the plan. One obstacle, however, is in the way as far as Maryland is concerned. A careful review of the militia law of this State has convinced the Adjutant General that the militia cannot leave the State and drill on neutral ground, it being understood that it was the desire of the Navy Department to have the militia of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey hold the encampment in the Delaware River. A strong effort will be made to have the commands of Pennsylvania and New Jersey visit the Chesapeake Bay and there have the annual cruise.

In the Massachusetts Naval Militia the officers of the brigade met on the Minnesota for instruction, March 26, and Capt. Weeks explained methods of practical reconnaissance for naval militia. Col. James L. Carter, A. I. G., formerly commander of the 3d Division, was the only guest at the dinner which preceded the instruction, the occasion being the seventh anniversary of the muster in of the original naval battalion. Capt. Weeks has appointed Chief Q. M. Parker Signal Officer, with the rank of Lieutenant (J. G.), on his staff.

Comdr. Emerson, of the Maryland Naval Militia Battalion, has issued orders limiting the number of men to each of the four divisions at 52. According to the law, each division is entitled to 81 men, but the commander prefers to have picked men and a compact organization, rather than an unwieldy aggregation. All men who are enlisted or desire to join the naval battalion will constitute the "waiting" list, from which selections will be made when needed.

The U. S. Navy Department is anxious to have the Naval Militia of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut go on a joint tour of duty this season, and the matter is under advisement.

The open-air drills of the 2d division of the 1st Naval Battalion of New York are becoming quite popular. At 8 o'clock, March 30, the division was piped to quarters and then ordered to equip as infantry. Lieut. Dimock marched the men on the dock, where the drill was conducted in company formation. The great advantage of the dock to which the New Hampshire is moored, is its commodiousness for drill purposes, the space on the spar deck being somewhat cramped for the maneuvers of so large a body of men as the 2d Division. After drill a meeting was held to pass on the new rules and regulations for the civic government of the division.

The 2d Division hockey team last Friday defeated the team of the 3d Division for the third consecutive time, by a score of 3 to 0, thereby winning the challenge cup.

April 7.—Review and reception, 13th N. Y., in armory.

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## BIRTHS.

McQUINSTON.—To the wife of Lieut. Charles McQuinston, Q. M., 4th Inf.—a son—at Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 27, 1897.

## MARRIED.

KITTELLE—SIGSBEE.—At Washington, D. C., March 22, 1897, Lieut. S. E. W. Kittelle, U. S. N., to Miss Anna Lockwood Sigsbee, daughter of Comdr. C. D. Sigsbee, U. S. N.

## DIED.

CHURCH.—On Tuesday, March 30, at his residence, 61 Livingston street, Brooklyn, George Hurlbut Church, son of the late John R. and Anstias Howard Church, in the fifty-first year of his age. Funeral services on Thursday, April 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the First Presbyterian Church, Henry street, near Pierpoint street, Brooklyn.

CONVERSE.—At Columbus, Ohio, March 30, 1897, Hon. Geo. L. Converse, father of Capt. George L. Converse, Jr., U. S. A., retired.

GORDON.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1897, Mrs. Kate Le Woolford Gordon, wife of Judge J. G. Gordon, and daughter of the late James H. Woolford, who resigned as 1st Lieutenant of Voltigeurs, Dec. 31, 1847, and died May 15, 1888.

PIPES.—At Denver, Col., March 22, 1897, Lieut. Henry A. Pipes, U. S. A., retired.

SMITH.—At New York, March 30, Mrs. Kate Morgan Smith, widow of the late Col. Edward W. Smith, U. S. A.

VAN NOSTRAND.—At Jacksonville, Fla., March 26, 1897, Mrs. Van Nostrand, widow of D. Van Nostrand, the well-known military book publisher of New York City.

WAINWRIGHT.—At Norfolk, Va., March 22, 1897, Annie E., widow of Lieut. Col. Robert Auchmuty Wainwright, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., who died Dec. 22, 1866.

WAIT.—At Newburgh, N. Y., March 25, 1897, Mrs. Wait, wife of Dr. Wesley Wait and daughter of the late Gen. John A. Rawlins.

WHITE.—At St. Paul, Minn., March 20, 1897, Maj. George Quincy White, U. S. A., retired.

WILLIAMS.—At Minneapolis, Minn., March 20, 1897, F. S. Williams, father of Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf.

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## BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT.

To the Editor of the "Herald."

If Prince Henry of Orleans is inclined to be severe on England, he might remember that she has at least been deemed worthy of affording an asylum in misfortune to his family. Perhaps he might remember that twice the House of Bourbon owed its restoration to the throne partly to her arms.

The school of British politics in which I was bred was not that of territorial aggrandizement, but I believe it may safely be said that British administration of Egypt will bear the inspection of the civilized world. From no quarter have more emphatic tributes to its beneficence come than from intelligent and impartial Americans. For

thirty centuries the Pyramids have looked down on the miserable oppression of labor, of which they are themselves prodigious monuments. Now for the first time they look down on a reign of law and justice, in which the poor peasant, freed from the lash of the extortioner, may hope to eat the bread he earns.

France was pressed by England to take part in the settlement of Egypt and refused.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Lakewood, N. J., March 29, 1897.

## GREECE.

Mankind awakes, and has a soul,  
Law's feeble spark by Solon fanned,  
From Susa's throne dread thunders roll,  
The Persian's corpse upon the strand,  
Cold marble breathes 'neath Phidias' hand,  
On Plato's lips the balm of peace,  
The halcyon wings of trade expand,  
Earth re-created. That was Greece.

Hellas! beloved of gods and men,  
Yea, men in thought and men in deed;  
Thy glory lit the dismal fen  
Where Herman stood to fight and bleed.  
Thy heart beat high at Runnymede,  
Thy shout was heard on Valmy plain,  
And at the great Sardinian's need  
The sword of Leuctra blazed again.

Across the blue Aegean Sea  
Greek calls to Greek, Isle signals Isle,  
And lo! a new Thermopylae—  
Greece against Europe! freedom's smile,  
Floating o'er ancient Crete the white;  
In vain, alas! thy struggle cease,  
Foredoomed by state-greed, force and guile,  
Prey to the Moslem. This is Greece.

Dark blood-mark on the book of time!  
To view, unmoved, the war-bolt's burst  
On her gray head and brow sublime.  
Whose breast our weakling race hath nursed;  
No hand to soothe, to quench her thirst  
As prostrate 'neath the cross she fell—  
Virtue hath turned from us accursed,  
And freedom bids the world farewell.

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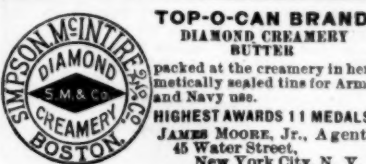
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### GRANT'S CHANGE OF COMPLEXION.

Col. Parker, the Indian, had been diligently employed in these busy days helping to take care of Gen. Grant's correspondence. He wrote an excellent hand, and as one of the military secretaries often overhauled the General's correspondence and prepared answers to his private letters. This evening he was seated at the writing table in the General's tent, while his chief was standing at a little distance outside, talking with some of the staff. A citizen, who had come to City Point in the employ of the Sanitary Commission, and who had been at Cairo when the General took command there in 1861, approached the group and inquired: "Where is the old man's tent? I'd like to get a look at him; haven't seen him for three years." Rawlins, to avoid being interrupted, said, "That's his tent," at the same time pointing to it. The man stepped over to the tent, looked in, and saw the warlike features of Parker as he sat in the General's chair. The visitor seemed a little puzzled, and as he walked away was heard to remark: "Yes, that's him, but he's got all-fired sunburnt since I last had a look at him." The General was greatly amused by the incident, and repeated the remark afterward to Parker, who enjoyed it as much as the others.—"Campaigning with Grant," by Gen. Horace Porter, in the April "Century."

### WAR THE PANACEA.

(From the Kansas City Star.)

Maj. Arthur L. Wagner, U. S. A., one of the most distinguished military students in America, was at the Coates yesterday. In answer to a question, he said: "The Cretan embroglio seems full of war. It is high time that Europe had a blood-letting. War will clear up conditions like a thunderstorm clears the atmosphere." "What do you think of war for America?" "America has needed a war for some time," replied

Maj. Wagner. "A foreign war a few years ago would have prevented the so-called hard times and the discontent of this recent period."

"And a war now?" "An act of war by Spain would be a godsend!" "War," added the soldier, "not only clears up the political and national atmosphere, but it purges the moral atmosphere."

"The loss of life and horrors of fire and blood seem beyond being condoned; nevertheless, as the greatest good for the greatest number, war is the heroic but the only remedy for the evils of long peace."

"The American people are for war right now. These peculiar outbreaks are the symptoms of a demand for war."

"The inevitable result of unbroken peace is what we see in China to-day."

Maj. Wagner's mission in Kansas City was not to consult about war with Col. Hariman, the Cuban fire eater, but to take dinner.

War Getting Out of Date.—"It won't be long," said the thoughtful man, "before all possibility of war among civilized nations will vanish forever."

"I quite agree with you," returned the member of the peace commission, grasping his hand and shaking it warmly. "We have unquestionably done noble work."

"You?" exclaimed the thoughtful man. "What have you done?"

"Not very much personally, perhaps, but as a member of the peace commission."

"Peace commission nothing," interrupted the thoughtful man. "The thing that is going to end all war is the fact that they have reached that point in the construction of mammoth cannon where a new national debt is created every time one is discharged."—Chicago Post.

The New York "Sun" says: "An order has been issued at West Point which prohibits gossiping as an offense


against the morals and good order of the post, and provides that hereafter any man or woman who repeats a scandalous story, whether true or false, except through the soldier's immediate commanding officer, shall be deprived of living in the quarters provided for married soldiers. This order is the outcome of a desire to stop the ridiculous and scandalous stories that have recently been reported in the papers of New York representing new journalism. The post has been stirred up greatly of late by several yarns from there, most of which have been utterly false. An effort is being made to find out the author."

A correspondent of the "Sun" quotes the following as one of the humors of the Revolutionary War. It is found in "American Religion," by John Weiss, that most brilliant of the Neotranscendentalists, published by Roberts Bros., Boston, 1871, on pages 320-21, in a chapter on "The American Soldier." "A tall officer trotting by on a little mule, beneath an enormous beaver, received the running fire of the whole line: 'Come down out of that hat! I know you are there—I see your boots!'"

"Yes, indeed," said the Colonel, who had just returned from a hunting trip in the mountains, "we had a very pleasant time. We succeeded one day in capturing an immense gopher almost entirely unharmed. It took two men to hold him."

"I suppose you mean after he was cooked, don't you, Colonel," interrupted Mrs. Cobb, who had just arrived with some friends to witness the evolutions of the regiment. "Every man should keep firearms in his house," said the Colonel, "and stand ready to defend him home and his property." "Yes," said Mrs. Cobb, "the Colonel is right. At our house we have had a revolver and a Worcestershire, but the last burglar who got in didn't seem to understand what we had them for, and took them away with him."—Military Gazette.

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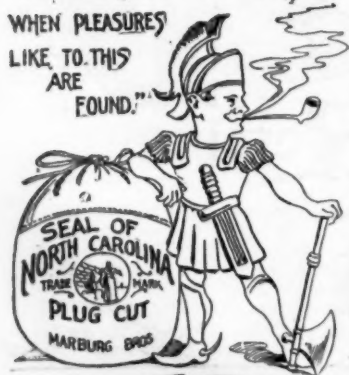
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